The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

It is proposed by the capitalists of Rochester, N. Y., to build a railroad from that city to the coal and lumber districts of Pennsylvania, making connection with the Erie Railway, thence south to the coal fields.

The vote of the House of Representatives, appropriating fifty thousand dollars to defray expenses in the cases of naturalized citizens imprisoned abroad, is thoroughly right, and cannot fail of receiving general approval.

Abuses in the management of Girard College have become so flagrant that proceedings have been commenced to take the control of the trust out of the City Government and vest it in the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

Mexico is fast relapsing into its ancarchal habits. Repudiations, pronunciamentos and revolutions are the last notable incidents. The population does not possess the elements out of which a respectable and permanent republic can be educed.

Though the Turks have several times announced the subjugation of the Cretans, that consummation seems further off than it was some months ago. The Greeks have shown much of the fire and tenacity of the ancient stock from which they are descended; and are likely, in the end, to secure a complete triumph over their oppressors.

St. Louis has evinced an enterprise in the way of public improvements during the past few years which has enveloped herself in a debt of $9,908,500. Estimating the population at 240,000 heads, and a valuation of $100,000,000, this will give a ratio of $41 26 per capita, and be 9.91 per cent. on valuation. Quite a respectable burden under which to rest.

There is promised a needed reform in the distribution of seeds by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Horticulturists will rejoice over this announcement, as in days past when they planted what were labeled with high sounding names as favorite rich flowers, they were extremely mortified at seeing stately sunflowers crop up like a Cinderella in gay company.

Lieut. Gen. Sherman, in common with nearly all the other Generals of the army, is evidently dissatisfied with the assault of the President upon General Grant. He has, however, allowed his sensitiveness to carry him to extremes in threatening to resign if he can in no other way avoid taking command of the new district carved out for him. It may be his resignation, under the circumstances, would suit the President better than his acceptance.

A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, has entered with much spirit into the campaign for Grant. He has already done much good work for the soldier hero. When such men, so largely interested in the finances of the country, lend their time and exertions to the advancement of Grant's claims on the Presidency, weaker capitalists need not hesitate. Mr. Stewart has made a collection of all the journals, and their name is legion, that have expressed a preference for his favorite.

In our advices from Harrisburg it is stated that the Free Railroad Bill has passed the Senate. This means that when the House bill reached the Senate it was amended by substituting for it the bill that originated in that body. It is now apparent, from the strong majority in the Senate in favor of its own bill, that no other can pass at the present session. Either the House must recede, and take what it can get, or get nothing at all. Under the circumstances, we trust it will recede and accept the Senate bill. Though not all that is desired, it is in the main a very good bill. If it shall become a law, and prove so stringent as to prevent enterprises from growing up under it, the popular demand will force a revision.

It seems probable that a connection will be made between the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad and the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Turtle Creek, about twelve miles above this city. This will enable trains of the first named road to run directly into business quarters here and easily to effect a junction with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The depots of the Allegheny road and the Fort Wayne road are close together, so that this arrangement will enable the three connecting lines to use one station, and to make a through schedule, liable to as little delay or inconvenience at this point, as is experienced under the most favorable circumstances elsewhere. Indeed, trains, whether for passengers or freight, can run through from Baltimore to Chicago, or any other point west of this city, without the slightest impediment.

When the Paris Exposition was in progress our country had just commenced to recuperate from the state in which it was left by the long waged war against rebellion, and was in no proper condition to enter into a contest with the world at large for honors and prizes in recognition of the handiwork, art and mechanism of her citizens. Notwithstanding that fact, and the various obstacles and drawbacks in other shapes under which she labored in representation, a comparison of the awards demonstrates that we are number one in grand prizes and exceeded every nation excepting France in the general proportion of gold and silver medals and honorable mentions. This is a splendid commentary on the industry and genius of our people, but how great would have been the triumph over the civilized world had no impediments been offered to full and general representation.

No State in the Union is more sadly in need of mineral and agricultural development than West Virginia. Her broad fields and hill sides have been permitted to remain idle for the want of labor, capital and enterprise. Indeed, up till within a few years back the great majority of the inhabitants of the interior districts of that State had developed no energy or talent, and were but a shade higher in the intellectual order of society than the "poor white trash" of the slave States more distant from free ones. The establishment of the public school system, the influx of men of education and capital who sought new fields of operation, have given higher tone to the people and has aroused them into a full sense of their being part and parcel of an enlightened nation. They are gradually lifting themselves out of the bondage of ignorance and indolence, twin followers of slavery, and a new order of things is about to be established.

West Virginia is rich in mineral wealth. Her hills are teeming with rich deposits of iron, lead, coal and copper, and possibly gold, as that precious metal has been found in quantities sufficient to justify the belief that it exists in abundance. Comparatively little capital has been devoted to the development of the oil fields, but in proportion to the amount expended, her regions have proven formidable rivals in richness of yield and superiority of oil to our own great producing petroleum lands. The day is not far distant when lines of railroad now projected will pass through her interior and afford one of the great arteries of trade of the continent. We see in the future of West Virginia a glory hardly dreamed of now, and but few years will roll away before she is permitted to take her place amongst the most prosperous States of the Union.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXXIII.---NO. 8. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1868. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

HISTORY OF UNITED NETHERLANDS.

Among the remarkable literary incidents of the current century stands the fact that the best narrators of memorable epochs in the histories of Spain and Holland are citizens of the United States. Mr. Prescott first won renown by his masterly delineation of the period of Ferdinand and Isabella, followed naturally by a graphic and scholarly treatment of the Conquest of Peru. Mr. Motley, starting later, brought out the Rise of the Dutch Republic, following it with the History of the United Netherlands, in four volumes, commencing at the death of William the Silent, and ending with the Twelve Years' Truce in 1609.

It is not exaggerating to affirm that Mr. Motley has entirely surpassed any writer born and educated in Holland in the thoroughness, accuracy and brilliancy of his treatment of these great themes. He was not content to restrict himself to a dry detail of facts in chronological order, but preferred by careful induction to show in what conditions of society, and in what motives of individuals, particular actions or policies had their origin, and to make the whole glow with a freshness sufficient to restore the impression of a living reality. This is the hardest task of a historian. Any intelligent and dispassionate citizen of our own country who shall attempt to review both sides of the great controversy going on for thirty years between the North and South, and, unfortunately, not yet brought to a close, will feel this difficulty such a task. It is easy to detect the general drift of affairs, but when an attempt is made to go deeper and pry into the secret or occult motives in which special acts originated; to strike through specious reasons and pretenses set up to delude followers and bewilder opponents; and to lay open the actual influences that operated upon, or went forth from, prominent leaders in the momentous debate, it is perceived that the task is arderous and delicate, requiring the nicest perceptions and the most exquisite balance of judgment. Time will doubtless remove some of the obstacles that now exist to the prosecution of this study. We are yet too near the scene of action to take in all the details so as to comprehend the relations of the various parts of each other. Passions rise up and bias the understanding. Explanations are still deferred that will come many years hereafter; perhaps not till the present and next generations shall have passed away.

In the History of the United Netherlands Mr. Motley had the advantage of a theme congenial to the natural bent of his capacities, and to all his tastes and habits. Philip II. of Spain was at the head of a most powerful despotism. The whole machinery of government was moved by his single will. Not only allied to the ecclesiastical hierarchy, but imbued with its spirit, he resolved to suppress the rising inclination to doubt, to inquiry, to debate, to reformation; to subordinate all the instincts and aspirations of the people to the despotic rule of monarchs and oligarchs. Against this tremendous attempt the Netherlands stood forth, single handed and alone.

By the edict of 1568 Philip sentenced every inhabitant of the Netherlands to death. The decree included women and children as well as men. By the aid of the Council of Blood, of the municipal officers of which he had the appointment, and the executioners of the Holy Inquisition, his butcheries amounted to as many as eighteen hundred in a week, and ran up to the appalling aggregate of eighteen thousand in the course of six years. While he thus struck at the lives of the people, he enforced a system of Confiscations full as sweeping as in the madness of passion has been recently proposed in this country, and by which countless families were reduced from comfort or opulence to beggary. Embarrassed by the expenditures his immense enterprizes compelled him to make, he repudiated his debts and contracts, and seized the public properties pledged to the national creditors, which depth of infamy, unhappily, there are Americans who would have our government imitate, without delay or remorse.

All this Philip did professedly in the interests of religious orthodoxy and social order, and to make himself the sovereign of one universal and undivided monarchy. The ambition, however censurable, was not ignoble. So great a prize has seldom dazzled a human mind with a possibility of securing it. Equal to the conception of such a scheme, which was favored by the condition of European society, he put forth marvellous efforts to accomplish it. But in France and England has projects were baffled. A new spirit began to stir among the populations. While the old darkness had not disappeared, a fresh light was breaking forth, and destined to increase until it should flood the whole heavens with its radiancy.

But, whatever embarrassments Philip experienced in England and France, the chief impediments that confronted him were in the United Provinces. Liberty there asserted its superior efficiency. Narrow in boundaries and meagre in natural resources, freedom gave such an impulse to the inhabitants that in spite of the devastations of war they were prosperous and increased in numbers. Various arts of practical industry were developed or domesticated. Individuals and families, persecuted elsewhere, fled thither as into an ark of safety, carrying with them their wealth, and knowledge, and application.

The burghers kept alive the passionate love of liberty. In a recent article we attempted to show that this was a general tendency and a main excellence of popular municipal government. One of these burghers, John of Olden-Barnevald, after the death of William the Silent, and the departure of Lord Leicester, presided with genuine and high statesmanship over the destinies of Holland.

But we cannot follow the thread of the story. Those who have a taste for this department of literature will certainly do that for themselves.

Mr. Motley has not laid aside his pen, but is now engaged in writing a History of the Thirty Years' War, the natural complement of his other works. This will take him over ground much traveled and by eminent authors—among them, latterly, by Mr. Carlyle. His treatment of his new subject will, therefore, afford uncommon opportunities for comparing his performances with that of his predecessors.

The additional bounty bill, passed by Congress and awaiting the signature of the President, provides that if any person or persons entitled to the bounty provided by sections 12 and 13 of the act making appropriations for the civil service, approved July 28, 1866, shall have died, or shall die before receiving said bounty, it shall be paid to the heirs of the soldier, as designated in this act, in the order therein named, and to none other.

The Republicans of Indiana have spoken out in favor of Grant for President and Colfax for Vice President. The resolution was adopted unanimously amidst much enthusiasm. The ranks are daily growing compact and solid for the soldier hero, and we will marvel not should he be made the unanimous choice of the National Convention.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES.

In October, 1866, it was developed that some fifty of the National Banks in operation throughout the country had an inadequacy of reserve, and were compelling the sound banking institutions to carry more than was required of them in order to keep general confidence in the system. The Comptroller of the Currency urged that the requirements of the law be complied with by the delinquents, which was that twenty-five per cent. be held in reserve by the banks of cities designated for redemption, and fifteen per cent. by all other banks. There was certainly an effort made in the close of 1866 to act on the recommendation or order of the Comptroller, but the profit and advantages to be realized and obtained by an inadequacy of reserve have led many of the banks into their old ways.

From the report of the Comptroller, embracing the statements of the National Banks at the time attention was directed to the insufficiency of reserves held by the defaulting banks, the reserves amounted to $213,941,476, against liabilities amounting to $886,788,929, or 24 per cent. The January, 1868, report of the same officer, while it does not direct attention to the inadequacy of reserves, presents figures from which it is easily educed that the number of defaulting banks has been largely increasing. At the time of that report the liabilities amounted to $856,674,656; the reserves to $182,394,994, or 21 per cent., against 24 in October, 1866. The report is not as concise regarding this subject as its importance to the general community seems to warrant, and he who would know of the increase or decrease of reserves must wade through a sea of figures, and in the end hardly arrive at any definite conclusion. It has been suggested that the Comptroller should, in the future, add to his list of questions sent at stated times to the banks, a query as to the proportion their reserve bears to the liabilities. Answers to this interrogatory could readily be obtained and would develope at a glance the standing and condition of every institution in its relations with the Government.

Presuming that the Comptroller's report discloses the fact that the number of defaulting banks is increasing, and that the system of National Banking is being gradually undermined by divergence from the basis of their strength, it seems highly important that the evil should at once be corrected, and the provision of protection afforded by the law rigidly enforced. Comparatively few examples have been made of banks which permitted their reserves to grow inadequate, but the most potent way to bring delinquents to a sense of duty would be, as we have before suggested, full publicity of their affairs, and especially affording a clear knowledge of their adequacy or inadequacy of reserves. Public faith in the different institutions would then be held just in proportion to their own showing of stability, and it would become an object with them to increase rather than decrease their reserves.

AID FOR THE CONNELLSVILLE ROAD.

In the first branch of the City Council of Baltimore an ordinance was introduced, on Tuesday, providing for a loan not exceeding four million dollars to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, with the express understanding that the money shall be applied to no other purpose than the construction of the road from Connellsville to Cumberland. It makes B. F. Newcomer and John W. Garrett trustees to receive and hold as security for the payment of said loan a deed for the entire property of the Company, which is to take precedence of mortgages issued—an arrangement to be effected by the officers of the Company. It provides that the interest now due from the Company, as well as the interest that may accrue and remain unpaid, from this to the first day of January, 1871, on the bonds of the city, be directed to be funded, and that upon the payment of the principal of the bonds, with the interest directed to be added to said principal, together with the interest that may fall due, at the dates stipulated on the said bonds, on both principal and funded arrears, from and after the 1st of January, 1871, the Company shall be discharged from all obligations under the mortgage of Aug 4th, 1856. That on the 1st of Jan. 1871, or sooner, if the Company shall sooner declare its readiness to commence the payment of interest on the bonds and funded arrears, the Register of the city be directed to adjust the arrears of interest up to that time, when the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company shall execute and deliver to the Register such an acknowledgment or agreement as the counsellor of the city shall approve, as evidence of the amount on which, in addition to the one million dollars aforesaid, interest is to be regularly paid thereafter by the Company. The proceedings instituted against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, on account of the interest directed to be funded, are to be dismissed.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Its adoption is highly probable.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Lancaster county have appointed J. A. Heistand and R. J. Houston, delegates to the National Convention, and J. M. Dunlap, John E. Wiley, Jacob G. Peters, Wm. M. Wiley, M. H. Shirk and Joseph C. Stubbs, delegates to the State Convention. The National delegates are instructed for Gen. Grant.

The Republicans of Bedford county have instructed their delegates to the State Convention to vote for Grant and Stanton for President and Vice President.

The Republicans of Mercer county, last week elected delegates to the State Convention and instructed in favor of Grant for President, and Curtin for Vice President.

The Republican Central Committee of Venango county met at Franklin on Monday to select a delegate to the State Convention, and also elect conferees to represent the Senatorial and Congressional Districts in Conventions for choosing delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Hon. R. S. McCormick, of Franklin, was chosen to the State Convention. The Congressional Conferees are Hon. M. C. Beebe, of Pleasantville, and F. W. Mitchell, Esq., of Franklin. The Senatorial Conferees are Messrs. E. E. Clapp, of President, and J. R. Campbell, of Oil city. The delegates were not instructed.

The Northumberland county slate quarries are pronounced inexhaustible. Capitalists are investing largely there and the work of developing the lands is being vigorously pushed forward. A railroad connection to bring the product into market is in consideration. The slate obtained is of very superior quality. A bed of very fine yellow ochre has recently been discovered in Lehigh county. The mineral wealth of our State cannot be estimated.

It is a singular fact, and one which does not reflect much credit to the lawmakers of Maryland, that in that State the local insurance companies are taxed from $1,000 to $5,000, while rich London companies are permitted to transact business within her borders, and, indeed, to monopolize a large amount of the business, at $200 per annum.

THE SOUTH.

—The Mercer county (Mo.) *Advance* says there is a great dearth of good mechanics in that district.

—The City Marshall of Bowling Green shot himself through the head on Wednesday last. No cause for the rash deed was known.

—There is a rumor that two gentlemen, Mr. David Ray and Mr. Vancleve, were murdered by illicit distillers in Union county, Kentucky.

—There is in Missouri a city called Louisiana, and it is to have an election in March for Mayor, City Attorney, Treasurer and Marshal.

In Harrison county (Ky.) the farmers predict very large crops of wheat; while in Franklin and Bourbon, it is thought the frost has ruined the grain.

—The Memphis *Post* asks the question in a manner of hopeless despair, "How many murderers are now aspiring to office in the Conservative party in this State?"

—Cassius M. Clay is once more to appear prominently in the political world. He is going to stump Kentucky for Grant and is spoken of as a Radical elector from that State.

—Valuable tracts of improved land have been sold recently in the neighborhood of Holly Springs, Mississippi, for from sixty cents to one dollar and twenty five cents per acre.

—The Conservative State Convention met at Nashville Tennessee, and nominated, as their choice Mr. Andrew Johnson for the Presidency. Their choice is about as bad as their taste.

—A petrified butterfly, the head and wings of which were in a perfect state of preservation, was found twenty feet below the surface by some men who were digging a well in Hamilton, Mo.

—Ponds near Montgomery, Alabama, were recently frozen over sufficiently for skating purposes. Search was made, but only one pair of skates could be found in the city, and those in a dilapidated condition.

—The Roman Catholics are erecting a new convent in Brownsville, Texas, near the old one. The new building is to be much more spacious and convenient. The old one is to be used as an infirmary and hospital.

—A few days ago William Wright Parker was convicted of the murder of William Childress, in Wilmington, North Carolina. The murder was accomplished as long ago as 1863, and the murderer will be hanged sometime during the present month.

—A Sedalia (Mo.) paper says that one hundred carpenters and builders, fifty bricklayers, twenty-five stone masons, three brick yards and a steam planing mill are very much needed in that village, and could find active and continued employment.

—Ameteur dramatic associations which have been so popular in Wisconsin and Michigan this winter, have had an equal share of popular favor in Missouri. We heard of several villages, among which are Farmington and Sedalia, where these social troupes are making fun and laughter the order of the day.

—While Mr. Larmer and his sister were riding in a sleigh last month something became loose about the harness. Mr. L leaned over to adjust the same, when his pistol fell from his pocket and was discharged, the load passing through his breast killed him instantly. Miss Larmer was obliged to drive the sleigh containing her brother's corpse several miles to Lineville, (Mo.) where they lived.

—They have queer ways of settling bills, and sometimes settling creditors, too, in some parts of the South. A Dr. Skinner presented his bill to a Mr. Quick residing in Galveston, Texas. The Dr had attended Quick during a recent attack of yellow fever and brought him safely through, and for these services the bill was rendered. Quick objected, and that too with a huge knife. Skinner barely escaped whole to the nearest police office where he succeeded in having the pugilistic and war-like Quick arrested and put under bonds to keep the Peace.

Gen. Weitzel, who was appointed to survey the present canal at Louisville, and also for a new one on the Indiana side, in accordance with a bill passed by Congress last spring, has furnished his report. Mr. Eggleston, of the Committee on Commerce, to whom the report will be referred, is said to be in favor of the completion of the present canal, so as to secure free navigation as soon as possible. To do this General Weitzel estimates the expense at $933,000, provided the same scale of enlargement already began will be carried out.

The amount of bonds of the Company to be assumed by the Government, provided it took possession, he reports at $1,570,000. From this he deducts $200,000, which the Company has on hand, and makes the total cost to Government $2,303,500. He presents three plans for new canals on the Indiana side, at a mean cost of $3,695,000, and recommends the Government to undertake to complete the present enlargement of the old canal, and also to build a new one on the Indiana side. His principal reason for the new one is, that even if the present enlargement on the Kentucky side is completed, the locks will still be too small for the largest sized boats. He estimates that if both are ordered, two million dollars will be needed the first year, if the completion of the old canal alone is agreed upon. There is hardly any doubt but the recommendation for both canals will be favorably acted upon.

The Democrats have not that high degree of admiration for General Grant they professed six months ago. Indeed, few men have been more soundly abused by them than he is at the present time. And this is only the commencement of their rage. When the action of the Chicago Convention shall have made him the Republican candidate for the Presidency, neither his vast services, nor his well-earned renown, will avail to shelter him from the gathering storm of obliquy and defamation.

—Mr. Bergh of New York is too absurd; he really ought to be remonstrated with. He is president of a society to prevent cruelty to animals, and in that capacity does the most preposterous things. Last week he had actually the foolish temerity to have a driver of a street car arrested, because he beat his horses with a board. There were two horses and they had only one car to pull. To be sure the car had more than *ninety* people on it, and the grade was heavy and the rails icy, but then they had no business to fall down, and it was not until they did that, that the driver beat them, and Mr. Bergh had him arrested.

—Frederick Gerstaecker, the renowned German traveller and author, was in Cincinnati during the prize fight in which Aaron Jones was defeated. He, in writing to the *Koelner Zeitung*, says he finds it strange that such things should be allowed in a country where a horrible outcry is raised if one drinks a glass of beer on Sunday, particularly as the field where the fight took place was rented for that purpose by a Baptist preacher.

—A strong Russian squadron is being fitted out for the alleged purpose of escorting the Grand Duke Constantine on a visit to his daughter, the Queen of the Greeks. Turkey does not like such escorts so near Crete.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

—Senor Jose Jacinto De Frias, an eminent agricultural writer, died early this month at Havana.

—General Salnave's reign in Hayti was very short. Gen. Solomon has been appointed as his successor.

—Bulgaria seems also to be indulging in revolution, and Turkey has to keep troops to watch the borders.

—Prince Achille Murat and the Marquis de Gallistar are going to fight another duel and all about Cora Pearl.

—Don Carlos Garcia, a daring and terrible bandit, in Cuba, has applied for pardon to the Governor General.

—The French official journals flatly contradict the rumors of changes in the cabinet, so we may expect them shortly.

—The *Osservatore Romano* denies that the Pope ordered the Italian Bishops to offer *Te Deum* in honor of the recent Papal victory.

—Mr. Tennyson has become a regular contributor to the periodical press, writing three poems a month for as many different magazines.

—The dispossessed Italian princes met recently at the house of the ex-King of Naples in Rome and proceeded to concoct a common policy.

—A Chinaman was executed in Havana on the 7th inst. He had previously been convicted of the murder of a policeman, and this was the result.

—New Russian regulations permit but two war vessels of a foreign power to remain in a Russian port at one time, and to remain but two weeks.

—Lord Stanley is spoken of as the probable successor of his paternal relative Lord Derby in the duties and emoluments of Premier of England.

—Gen. Marquez is about to publish in Havana a pamphlet, the object of which will be to justify his conduct during the imperial sway, and to prove that he was loyal to Maximilian.

—Cholera has again appeared in Cuba. From the 1st to the 4th inst. there were fifteen cases in Havana, all of which proved fatal. In the Cabanas district it is raging with unusual violence.

—On February 5th the Emperor and Empress of Austria were received with loyal enthusiasm by the people of Pesth, who voluntarily illuminated their houses. The policy of Von Beust is telling well.

—Dean Stanley's new book on Westminister Abbey has recently appeared in London. The book is of course good, but is not large enough. Dean Milman is engaged on a book about his cathedral —St. Paul's.

—General Lersundi has been making a tour of the tobacco districts of Cuba and has met with an enthusiastic reception from the people. He will shortly visit the principal cities of the eastern part of the island.

—Japan is having another revolution, on account of the opening of the ports of that country to the world. Japan bids fair to fall into the ranks with China and South America where revolution is the natural state of affairs.

—Some one thinks it would be a good idea to keep a huge fire going on Mont Blanc all the time, and by melting the snow to furnish water enough to supply through pipes the cities of Savoy, Southern France and Italy with drink.

—The two young Murats, Princes of blood which is not very blue as yet, are said to be the greatest scapegraces in France, and to be bent on inextricably compromising themselves if possible, in spite of the almost fatherly kindness of the Emperor.

—Mr. Erdan, the Italian correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, says that people make a grand error when they suppose that Victor Emanuel is lacking in ability; and that they will very soon have an opportunity of finding out how grievously they have misjudged him.

—There is a lady in Paris who during her daily walks in the gardens of the Tuilleries is constantly surrounded by swarms of various kinds of small birds, who perch on her person, eat from her mouth, and nestle in her hand. The cause of the attraction is unknown.

—The sudden coldness of Napoleon to the Pope is accounted for in the fact that thousands of young legitimists and other political enemies of the empire are drilling and learning the art of war in the Pope's guard, which they significantly call the new army of Conde.

—The old Archduchess Sophia, who used to be called the most ambitious woman in Europe, has completely broken down since the death of her favorite son, the Emperor Maximilian. It was principally owing to her diplomacy that Ferdinand abdicated the throne of Austria in favor of her son, the present Emperor.

—The recent riots in Prague arose in the following manner: Herr von Herbst, one of the new Cabinet, was in that city on a visit; some of the German students serenaded him. The Tzechechs, or Bohemians, were indignant and collected around the hotel of the minister, when the riots, which gave the authorities so much trouble, began.

—The melancholy news of the death, by drowning, of Admiral Bell, while trying to cross the bar at the mouth of Osacks, (Japan) harbor, will be received with sadness by all who knew or knew of that gallant officer. He was buried near the mouth of Osacka River, and Lieutenant Reed, who lost his life at the same time, shares his grave.

—The Eastern Indies, jealous probably of the sensation caused by the reported engulphing of Tortola in the West Indies, have gotten up a horror which surpasses even the worst romance about that new possession. Fortunately those horrible stories are generally, like personal items, denied soon after they make their appearance. We cannot undertake however, to deny that 30,000 lives were destroyed by a recent earthquake in the island of Formosa, but we hope that it is not true.

—King John, of Saxony, is going to abdicate. The loss of several of his children, the rather disolute conduct of his eldest son, and the political degradation which his country has suffered, have all worked severely on him. But the death, last summer, of his favorite daughter, the lovely Duchess Sophie, in Bavaria, capped the pyramid of his sorrows and he is now subject to most distressing spells of melancholy. His son Albert will be a poor successor to him.

RAILWAYS.

—The Winooska bridge, the scene of the late accident on the Vermont Central Railroad, is restored for the passage of trains.

—The Trempeleau (Wis.) *Record* says the La Crosse, Trempeleau and Prescott Railroad is to be completed and in full operation this summer.

—The West Shore Hudson River road is to run through the Walkill Valley from Hoboken to Kingston, and thence to Albany. The construction of the road as far as Kingston is an assured fact.

—Cars on the Council Bluffs and Sioux City Railroad reached Woodberry, seven miles from Sioux City, on the 5th inst., and the *Journal* states that the locomotive will be in that place by the 25th inst.

—The La Crosse *Democrat* says work has been suspended on the St. Paul and Chicago railroad, between Winona and St. Paul, and men ordered to be retained on pay until railroad matters are straight ened out in that State.

—The Peori (Ill.) *Transcript* says the Board of Supervisors of Tazewell county, on Wednesday, ordered that an election be held in that county on the 17th of March, to vote on the question of subscribing $100,000 in stock of the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur railroad. We understand the people of Delavan will vote on the proposition for a township subscription of $20,000 to the same road, and that the city of Pekin proposes to vote a subscription of $70,000.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. Lincoln thinks she is not insane.

—Charles Kean is reported to have left $250,000 behind him.

—Somebody asks if the famous "Black Douglass" of history was Fred.

—Miss Bateman is still playing *Leah* with unabated success in England.

—Gen. Barnside has decided to run once more for Governor of "Little Rhody."

—There are seventeen aspirants for the Congressional nomination in the Third, Iowa, District.

—Bob Lincoln is to be married to a daughter of Senator Harlan, and not to Miss Harris, as was reported.

—Mr. Frederick Douglass says that he has reason to believe that he is the son of a United States Senator.

—Judge N. Holmes, of the Missouri Supreme Court, has been tendered a professorship in the Harvard Law School.

—Gen. Phil. Sheridan is thirty-seven years old. He was born at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, on the 6th of March, 1831.

—A portrait of Fred. Douglass spoils the sale of Mrs. H. B. Stowe's new book; but she refuses to have it removed.

—It is thought the Hon. N. P. Baldwin will receive the unanimous nomination for Governor from the Republicans of Michigan.

—General Albert Pike, the poet, soldier rebel and rapscallion, is a step son of Paul Pillsbury, the man who invented snoepegs.

—Hon. J. S. Macdonald has refused the Lieutenant Governorship of Ontario and has been tendered a seat in the Dominion Cabinet.

—The ladies of Cork presented Mr. George Francis Train with, what they considered a suitable present, a boiled blood pudding.

—The Davenports who have been fully exposed so often, still travel, and draw large houses. When last heard from they were at Marseilles, France.

—Queen Victoria devotes a gr. at deal of her time to knitting, so that employment has become very fashionable among English ladies of a certain age.

—Col. A. M. Tyler was engaged, with a number of assistants, at Rolla, Mo., on the 10th inst., in removing the bodies of Union soldiers buried there during the war.

—Garibaldi is very ill at Caprera and fears are entertained that he will never recover. Hope deferred has made his heart sick beyond the reach of medicines.

—Judge Billington was executed for murder near Boston, in Plymouth Colony, early in the seventeenth century. It was the first execution for murder in this country.

—Gen. Sheridan's denial of his engagement to Miss H——n is now understood. He is said to be engaged and shortly to be married to Miss Grace Fenton, of Albany.

—Roger A. Pryor, once notorious as a fire eater, who ate his own words at the point of Mr. Potter's Bowie-knife, is now practicing as a criminal lawyer in New York.

—Tennyson is industrious; he writes seven or eight stanzas every day and reads a great deal. His annual income now amounts to $50,000, and is steadily on the increase.

—The Marquis de Caux is said to have a fortune of four millions of francs of debts. Therefore, it is said, the Patti has at last been prevailed upon to send him the mitten.

—Mr. George Ticknor Curtis thinks Mr. Winthrop would be the proper person to whom to tender the mission to the Court of St. James, but he fears he would not accept it.

—Rev. Herrick Johnson has been called to the First Presbyterian Church (Dr. Barnes) in Philadelphia. His response was a telegram referring to Proverbs 23d Chapter and 18th Verse.

—A woman in Lancashire, England, starved to death recently because she would not go to the poor house, and all because she once had a relative who was a member of the parliament.

—Forrest, whose infamous and cruel behavior at Fort Pillow has embalmed his memory in rather an undesirable form, has recently filed a petition in bankruptcy in Memphis.

—The Senator who made his appearance at breakfast at Willard's recently in the costume usually devoted to the hours of slumber, was not Yates as was reported, but Sansbury.

—Menken (the figure-aunt) sails this month for New York where she will rest for a short time, and then go to San Francisco where she has been engaged to play one hundred nights.

—The first child born of Christian parents in what are now called the United States, was Virginia Dare, in the year 1581. If still alive and unmarried she would be quite an old maid.

—Mrs. Gen. Robert Anderson is likely to get fifteen thousand dollars for injuries done to the plantation of her father, Gen. Clinch, in Florida, thirty years ago by the Seminole Indians.

—The ladies of Buda and Pesth have presented the Empress of Austria with a beautiful cradle for the exclusive use of the expected addition to the Imperial and Royal family of Hapsburg.

—Fiorelle, who a few years ago so scandalized Germany by her exposure, in the court room, of the proceedings of a prominent member of the Berlin Cabinet, is now doing the can can in London, and is quite di gusted that neither the government nor the police will notice her.

—Mr. Lincoln once said that if there was ever any difference in his cabinet he was always certain to have the member from Connecticut on his side. It is hardly necessary to state that Mr. Welles was that member and that he still exhibits the same readiness to be on the side of the man in power.

—A gorgeous wedding took place in St. Louis on Wednesday. The happy bride wore a $5,000 set of ear-rings and a $750 lace veil. She is worth some $400,000 in her own right, and the groom is about as well supplied with filthy lucre. His present to his bride was worth $10,000. His name is James P. Thomas. He is a barber by profession, and a negro. The wife is a mulatto.

—It may be interesting to some persons to learn a little about the private character of some of prominent men of Mexico. The following was clipped from the private Black Book, a diary kept by one of Maximilian's private secretaries in Mexico, and reveals some curious personal traits of the chief actors in the Imperial tragedy in that country. The notorious General Juan N. Almonte, one of the chief promoters of the intervention, is described as "dishonest, avaricious, and revengeful." The savagery of Marbuez is also properly booked, with the remark, "Sent to Jerusalem." Of Miramon, it is told that having once lost at play the money of a company of which he was the captain and treasurer, he drew his sword, and swept all the stakes back again into his pocket. Then follows a recount of the way in which he upset his fellow-rascal Zloaga, took possession of the Government, took the field, levied contributions for the army, and spent the money at the gaming table. O'Horan is set down in black. He was, according to all accounts, a cold and vulgar villain. He sometimes decreed death between cigar-puffs. "General, I am going to shoot you," he remarked to an astonished prisoner, after taking a last swallow of chocolate with him. The General was Marcial Lascano, and he was shot an hour afterward at Tacubaya.

TRADE AND LABOR.

—A paper mill is to be built at Clermont, Iowa, next summer.

—The Masssaoit Mills, at Huntington, Mass., turn out one ton of fine writing paper per day.

—Two cargoes of African peanuts, comprising 15,000 bushels, arrived in Boston last week.

—During the year 1867, 53,490 hides were shipped from New Orleans to New York, and 51,287 from New York to Boston.

—The iniatory steps have already been taken toward the erection of one of the largest woolen factories in the west, at Lansing, Iowa.

—Several sales of lumber have been made at Bay City, Mich., during the past week—one of over 1,000,000 feet at $6, $12 and $35.

—Baltimore, the newspapers of that city say, expects to become the first tobacco market in the world when her new European steamship line is in full operation.

—It takes 16,000 bales of cotton, or 6,480,000 pounds, to supply the daily demands of the cotton mills of the world. Of this immense amount one thousandth part is used every day by the Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford.

—Lowell's old title of the "City of Spindles" is no longer its especial due. Fall River exceeds it by 40,000 spindles, and its weekly production, when its mills are in full operation, will surpass that of Lowell by 500,000 yards.

—A peat machine has recently been invented by Charles Meore, of Springfield, Mass., which can be worked by steam or water power, and can turn out eighty tons of peat per day. Machines of this pattern will cost from $300 to $500.

—The granite mill of the Granite Mill Company, at Stafford Springs, Connecticut, contains 125 looms, and employs 125 hands, whose joint efforts produce 1,200,000 yards of shirting and sheeting per year, consuming 300,000 pounds of cotton in the work. The machinery is driven by water power.

—At Moline, Illinois, the new works of Dimock & Gould have a capacity of turning out daily 1,500 buckets, 500 wash tubs and 600 wash boards. Deere & Co. are soon to make an extensive addition to their works, and are now turning out over 900 plows per week, besides a large number of sulky plows and cultivators.

The Yosemite Valley—A Monster Jaw-breaking Route to Aztec Cities.

(From the Alta California, Jan. 31.)

Mr. J. M. Hutchings, the pioneer, more generally known to the community of late years through the association of his name with the great Yosemite Valley, where he now resides, is at present on a visit to San Francisco. He tells us that on his visit to the "Nevada Fall," he, with a companion from this city, ascended to the summit of the "Cap of Liberty" peak, to the north of the fall, and there, growing in the fissure of the rock, away up under the very clouds, found a juniper tree, the trunk of which measured ten feet nine inches in diameter. We were remember that the juniper is, in most countries, a very slow grower, and at the best a mere bush, hardly rising to the dignity of a tree at all, the statement of the immense size of this one appears almost incredible, and some have indeed been slow to credit the exactness of the measurement. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Hutchings will not, however, doubt the correctness of his statement for a moment, and we are inclined to think that the age of the tree is likely to be very much less than it does squalidly appear. The slow growth of the tree in other lands would naturally estimate it. On the elevated plain lying around the base of the great mountain chains of Central Arizona may be seen forests of the juniper-cedar extending to the limit of vision, the trees all of the same diameter, and scattered like apple trees in a New York apple orchard, and are never of great hight, but the trunks are often of considerable size. We have seen thousands which would measure from one to five feet in diameter, and would yield several cords of beautiful wood. They are, however, almost valueless for timber, as the trunk is invariably but a few feet in length—several large limbs of minor trunks branching out as from five to ten feet from the earth, the top limbs spreading out over a circumference appropriate to the hight of the trees. This country is thickly dotted with the ruins of Aztec or Toltec cities and fortifications, in some of which timbers exposed to the storms and blazing sun of that trying climate are yet to be seen in a good state of preservation, showing that the builders must have disappeared at a comparatively recent date. Juniper trees of immense size are found on these ruins in some places, showing that in that climate at least the tree is of more rapid growth than is generally supposed. Nevertheless the Yosemite juniper is a remarkable tree, and worth the attention of the scientific.

The Land Slides at Naples.

A private letter from a gentleman of this city dated at Sorrento, Italy, January 31st, gives the following particulars of the land slip at Naples, of which a brief account is given elsewhere:

"We have had a wonderful escape from death. A mountain over six hundred feet above the road fell just before we reached the spot, and after we had crossed made its appearance in the form of a white powder, in its place. But oils, alcohols, and water produce no effect on marble.

"But this is nothing to what has just occurred at Naples. Howard Taylor and family resided at No. 21 Santa Lucia, and I went twice to the house to secure an apartment there, and the situation was very delightful, being on the land. I have resided there if the rooms had been large enough. The house stood on the principal street—the Chiaja—and stretching away up over it was a hill 1,000 feet high, covered for several hundred feet, Taylor, thank God, came to Sorrento a few days ago, to see us; and yesterday the whole side of the hill on the Chiaja gave way, and eighty persons are lost in the ruins. Taylor's house is entirely buried beneath the wreck of three upper ones; and I am sorry to say that an omnibus, coming from the railway and containing (among others) two Americans, was passing at

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FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Impeachment Question.

Resolutions Endorsing Congress and Stanton Reported and Amended.

Substitute by Mr. Wallace.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 25, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate Committee on Federal Relations reported the impeachment resolutions offered yesterday, amended as follows:

That the thanks of the people of the Commonwealth are due and hereby tendered, through their immediate Representatives, to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, for its fidelity to the people and its promptness in preferring articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson for his late acts of usurpation.

That the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania are due and hereby tendered to Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for his courage and fidelity in resisting the attempted invasion of his office, and his resolute resistance to Executive encroachment.

Mr. WALLACE, (Democrat), of Clearfield, offered the following substitute:

That in the passage over the veto, and re-passage of the Tenure of Office law, the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government each claims for itself, the right to judge of the Constitution, and there being a conflict of opinion thereon, it was the privilege of either of said departments, when called to execute or obey the same, to bring it before the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication.

That in the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War and appointment of Lorenzo Thomas in his stead, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of said Tenure of Office law, the President of the United States was obeying his oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and was guilty of no crime for which he can legally be impeached.

That it is the duty of the Executive and Legislative branches of the government to respect and obey the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the question of the constitutionality of said Tenure of Office law, when announced by said Court.

The subject was made the special order for this evening.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

A supplement for the Peoples' Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, authorizing dividends out of net earnings.

Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Bellevernon township, Fayette county.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Afternoon Session.—Exempting bequest of John S. Brady to Washington College from taxation.

Incorporating Pittsburgh and Colorado Silver Mining Company.

Declaring valid a certain conveyance in Webster township, Fayette county, to Wm. Bense.

Exempting from taxation the Pittsburgh Church Guild, to the extent of fifty thousand dollars.

Authorizing Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway to sell and convey part of road.

Adjourned till evening.

The Senate, at half-past ten o'clock, was still discussing the impeachment resolutions, with indications that they will pass by a party vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FORD, Allegheny, a supplement to the Pittsburgh Consolidation act, providing for school purposes in the several districts.

Mr. EDWARDS, of Lawrence, incorporating the New Castle Hall and Market Company.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The morning session was occupied in the first reading of over two hundred private bills without final action.

FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Afternoon Session.—The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the free railroad bill.

CANAL DAMAGES.

The bill authorizing the State Treasurer, Auditor General and Attorney General to examine and pay claims of George W. Case, Washington M'Clintock and Addison Leech, for injuries by abandonment of western division of Pennsylvania Canal, was considered.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, moved to confine the amount to ten thousand dollars. Lost.

Mr. FORD, Allegheny, moved to confine it to fifty thousand dollars. Lost.

Pending discussion the House adjourned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House discussed, until a late hour, Mr. HICKMAN'S amendments, when they were made the special order for Tuesday evening next, when Mr. Hickman will close the debate and call the previous question.

WEST VIRGINIA ITEMS.

—Prof. S. G. Stevens, of the West Virginia College, late of this city, has purchased the residence of Mr. John H. Hoffman, of Morgantown, for two thousand four hundred dollars.

—The Romney *Intelligencer*, understands that Col. Stephen W. Downey, of Mineral county, has received the appointment of Assessor of Internal Revenue, for the Second Congressional District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Thomas Brown, of Martinsburg.

—The Wellsburg *Herald* says that Judge Black, who was there as counsel in the Bish op Campbell will case, was summoned to Washington by a telegram, and departed last Wednesday. Xodeth Jerry is at the bottom of all the mischief which A. J. has been stirring up within the past few days.

—The editor of the Morgantown *Post* has been shown a specimen of beautiful marble, discovered in Pendleton county. It is of a light grey in color, harder and finer than Italian marble. It is said that there is a mountain of this marble, covering a base of 1,500 acres, and rising to a height of 800 feet.

—The Point Pleasant *Register* says that iron ore has been discovered on Campbell's creek, Wirt county, near the Kanawha river, on the lands of John D. Lewis and the Steele Survey, the seam averaging twenty-six inches in thickness. Gen. Lewis Ruffner and others are organizing a company to erect a furnace.

—Preston county has begun on her own account the work of organizing for the coming campaign. The County Convention has appointed the following gentlemen: Prof. — Garvey, Col. I. Kirk, Col. Chas. Hooton, Major W. D. M'Grew, John P. Jones, R. Warthen, Joseph H. Gibson, whose duty it is made to organize township vigilance committees.

—The Union men of Harrison county are organizing for the campaign. The county Convention held at Clarksburg on the 19th appointed the following gentlemen a County Committee: Messrs. Fernando A. Robinson, Esq., Maj. A. C. Moore, Maj. James W. Moffatt, Dr. A. F. Barnes and James S. Law, Esq. Maj. Lee Hammond, Maj. N. A. Shuttleworth and James H. Dayler, Esq., were appointed a Committee to procure and distribute documents. A resolution was adopted requesting the Union men of the townships to hold meetings and appoint Township Committees.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The Impeachment Matter.

The House Committee Appear at the Bar of the Senate.

Thaddeus Stevens Impeaches the President.

Senate Takes Order in the Premises.

Special Committee Appointed.

Mr. Stevens Reports His Action to the House.

Committee on Articles of Impeachment.

A New Rule Adopted.

Filibustering Not to be Allowed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1868.

SENATE.

The following is from the *Evening Chronicle's* special:

At about one o'clock, a large number of the members of the House made their appearance in the Senate. At ten minutes after one o'clock, Mr. STEVENS, leaning on the arm of Mr. Bingham, entered the Senate, and the Doorkeeper announced the Committee from the House of Representatives. Mr. STEVENS, in a clear firm voice, said:

"Mr. President,—In obedience to an order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States, we do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles against him and make good our impeachment, and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of Andrew Johnson to answer said impeachment.

The presiding officer, Mr. WADE, replied that the Senate would take action in the premises.

Mr. HOWARD desired to offer a resolution in connection with the matter.

Mr. DAVIS objected and wished to continue his remarks.

Mr. HOWARD said the Senator was out of order, as this was a privileged question and of prior consideration.

Mr. DAVIS maintained no question could interpose for consideration while he occupied the floor, unless he chose out of courtesy to give way.

Mr. HOWARD said the subject matter of this question was of great importance, and demanded more immediate attention than the matter which the Senator from Kentucky was discussing.

Mr. DAVIS, rather excitedly, said he was entitled to the floor and would hold it, and no gentleman had any claim to address the Senate while he was speaking on the bill under discussion.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he admitted the right of the Senator from Kentucky to hold the floor, but he questioned the propriety and delicacy of him asserting his right to it under the present circumstances.

Mr. DAVIS said if the Senate decided he was not entitled to the floor, of course he should give way; but if it declared otherwise, he should exercise the privilege of waiving his claim or not, as he saw fit.

The CHAIR put the question to the Senate and it was decided the Senator had the right to the floor.

Mr. DAVIS said as the question was now settled, he would give way to Mr. Howard. [Laughter.]

While this discussion was proceeding Mr. STEVENS occupied a chair at the end of the middle aisle of the Chamber, surrounded by a large number of Representatives who had come over from the House to witness the scene. He spoke to no one, and fixed a steady eye on Mr. Davis, who was claiming the floor. The audience in the galleries manifested considerable interest.

When Mr. DAVIS gave way,

Mr. HOWARD offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the message from the House of Representatives relating to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, be referred to a select committee of seven, to consider and report on the same.

Mr. BAYARD said the Senate had no constitutional jurisdiction to appoint a select committee for this case, and contended it could only resolve itself into a High Court of Impeachment, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presiding. It had no right, he maintained, to anticipate the trial of a case of impeachment by reporting a message of the House.

The resolution was put by the CHAIR and carried, after which Mr. STEVENS and a large number of those present on the floor took their departure.

Mr. PATTERSON, of N. H., took the floor on reconstruction and read a long address relating to the political situation of the South.

The bill was then postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate took up the supplementary reconstruction bill, allowing a majority of the votes cast to decide the election, and the registered voters to vote in any part of the State.

Mr. DAVIS withdrew his motion, to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, whereupon, after debate, Mr. BUCKALEW'S amendment, requiring a residence of ten days in the district before the election, was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS offe ed an amendment adding the words, "on affidavit or other satisfactory evidence" after the words "on the presentation of the voter's certificate of registration. Without this provision he claimed half the electors would be practically disfranchised. It was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to add as an additional section the following:

And be it further enacted, the Constitutional Convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts of which this is amendatory may provide that at the time of voting on the ratification of the Constitution the registered voters may vote in lieu of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for the selective officers provided for in said Constitution, and the said election officers shall have power to make returns to and on ratification or rejection of the Constitution shall enumerate or certify the votes cast for members of Congress.

Agreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend by inserting the provision offered by him in an amendment to the supplementary bill, requiring certain qualifications of all persons not entitled to vote under the Constitution and laws in such States previous to the rebellion. Lost—thirty-three to three.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend by requiring the election to be held in a State, and not in districts, as he claimed it would take place on the same day in each State. Agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend by adding after the words "or other evidence," the words "to be given on oath, and returned with the returns of the election," which with the amendment of Mr. DAVIS, to require two days' voting, and providing for ballot boxes in each county, was voted down.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend by providing that no person shall be refused registration on voting who has received pardon from the President for acts to which this is amendatory. Not agreed to.

Mr. BUCKALEW asked that the bill be laid over until to-morrow, to allow time to offer it approved by certain members of the Southern Convention, permitting minorities to be represented according to the theory heretofore explained by him. He said that while the blacks would thus each obtain a full share of power. He moved to add a section allowing State Conventions to authorize election of representatives in Congress from States at large, upon the principle of cumulative voting.

An objection being made to allowing the bill to go over for that purpose, Mr. BUCKALEW withdrew his amendment and the bill passed—28 to 6.

The Chair appointed as the Select Committee called for by Mr. HOWARD'S resolution, Messrs. Howard, Trumbull, Conkling, Edmunds, Morton, Pomeroy and Johnson.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the supplementary reconstruction bill was made the special order for next Thursday.

The CHAIR presented communications from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the report of Mr. Seymour, Civil Engineer, in regard to bridging the Potomac river, and from the Secretary of War in reply to a resolution of inquiry in regard to the advisability of a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio river.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States a large number of petitions and joint resolutions were introduced and referred, including the following: To limit the liability of common carriers between States.

For a ship canal around Niagara Falls.

For the muster out of all Army Paymasters, Commissaries and Quartermasters not on duty for the past three months.

To re-open land office of the Virginia Military District, Ohio.

For two local inspectors of steamboats at Evansville, Indiana.

Granting bounties to the 12th and 16th Regiment's of one year Indiana Volunteers.

Amending the act changing the time of holding District and Circuit Courts of the United States in Tennessee.

Granting land bounty to soldiers of the late war.

Providing for the reduction of all votes cast for members of the House, for any person known to be ineligible by personal disability therein.

Relative to suits in United States Courts.

Supplementary to the several acts organizing territories.

Mr. BUTLER—Of the Wisconsin Legislature for additional mail service and for grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads.

Of the Kansas Legislature on the subject of the extension of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad.

BILLS—Amending the act to establish and equalize grades in the city.

Declaring the meaning of the clause in the Internal Revenue law taxing railroad chairs, &c., five dollars per ton.

Granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads in Nebraska.

Relative to joint occupation of San Juan Island.

To divide Illinois into three judicial districts.

To secure the completion of the Post-office and Custom House at Cairo.

To authorize homestead exemption in Virginia Military District of Ohio.

Mr. DODGE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to ascertain what portion of Fort Snelling military reservation is necessary for military purposes, &c. Adopted.

THE IMPEACHMENT—REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

At twenty-five minutes before two o'clock, the SPEAKER called the House to order, and the doorkeeper announced the presence at the bar of the House of the Committee which had been appointed to impeach at the bar of the Senate the President of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, standing in company with his colleagues, Mr. Bingham, then made a report as follows: Mr. Speaker—In obedience to the order of the House, we proceeded to the bar of the Senate and proceeded in your name, and in the name of this body and all the people of the United States we impeached, as we were directed, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we demanded that the Senate shall take order to make him appear before that body and answer for the same, and stated that the House would forthwith, or soon, present articles of impeachment, and make them good, to which the response was, "The order shall be taken."

The resolution for the payment of $25,000 dollars each to Jno. T. Brown, Sam. E. Smith and G. G. Simes, in full for expenses for prosecuting claims to seats in the House, was adopted.

Mr. ALLISON offered a resolution declaring it as the sense of the House that to the legislative power of Congress alone belongs the right to determine the rates of duties on importation, and that it is beyond the power of the President and Senate, as the treaty making power, to authorize importations of the manufactures or products of foreign countries, except at such rates of duties as the tariff laws of the United States may prescribe. The resolution is aimed particularly at the late treaty with the Sandwich Islands. The resolution was adopted without division.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution declaring the public welfare demands that the pecuniary obligations of the United States should be kept within the narrowest limit consistent with the necessary requirements of the government; that therefore it is not expedient at this time to enlarge such obligations by extending aid to the Union Pacific Railroad, or any other company, by the granting, beyond the terms of existing laws, of subsidies of United States bonds, or by granting payment of any stock or other liabilities of such company or any corporation, and directing the Pacific Railroad Committee of the House to report no bills during this session in conflict with this resolution.

The House refused to second the previous question and the resolution went over till Monday.

The resolutions offered by Mr. GRISWOLD, on the fifth inst., in reference to rights of American citizens abroad, came up and were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, the Senate bill appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for temporary relief to destitute people of the District of Columbia was taken up, and amended by Mr. WOOD, by making the fund disbursable by the Freedmen's Bureau and Aid Society jointly, and passed.

Mr. LOAN asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the political status of the State of Texas, but Mr. BURR objected.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of War, with the report of Major General Hancock as to the riot at Marshall, Texas, on the 31st of December. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer as amendments the sections that were struck out of the bill on Friday in Committee of the Whole, as being independent legislation.

The motion was not suspended—yeas 86, nays 50—less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Quite an animated discussion followed, during which the SPEAKER, in overruling a point of order, corrected his ruling of yesterday on the words "whipped in," used by Mr. Marshall. The Chair said: "I will say that I do not believe we derive our parliamentary law, and not regarded there as unparliamentary or dishonorable, and he was satisfied on reflection his ruling was too restrictive on members of the House."

Mr. WASHBURNE, Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the sundry civil expenses appropriation bill, referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BUTLER, from same Committee, reported a bill making appropriations for expenses of the Indian Department. Made the special order for to-morrow.

NEW RULE—REGULATION OF DEBATE ON ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule, declaring that pending a motion to suspend the rules, the Speaker may on certain occasions call the House to order and adjourn, but that after the result thereof is announced he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion until the vote is taken on suspension. This is intended to prevent filibustering by a minority of less than one-third on the day when it is in order to suspend the rules.—Reporter.

Mr. ROSS rejected.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved, and the rules were suspended—yeas, one hundred and eight; nays, thirty.

The new rule was adopted.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules be suspended, and it is hereby ordered as follows: When the Committee on the part of the House of Impeachment of the President of the United States report the said articles the House shall immediately resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole thereon, and the debate in the Committee shall be limited to fifteen minutes each, which debate shall continue until the next legislation after the report, to the exclusion of all other business, except the reading of the journal.

That at three o'clock in the afternoon of the second day the fifteen minute debate shall cease, and the Committee shall proceed to consider and vote upon the amendments that may be offered, under the five minute rule of debate, but no merely *pro forma* amendments shall be in order.

That at four in the afternoon of the said second day the said Committee shall rise and report its action to the House, which shall immediately and without dilatory motion vote thereon.

That if the articles of impeachment are agreed upon, the House shall then immediately and without dilatory motions shall proceed to consider and vote upon each day.

That the House do now adjourn.

Mr. WOOD objected. After various suggestions, and voting down of a motion to adjourn, the rules were suspended and the resolution adopted—yeas one hundred and two, nays thirty-seven, and THOMAS were permitted to record their votes affirmatively on the resolution for the impeachment of the President.

Mr. JAMES, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of Roderick R. Butler, member elect from the First Congressional District of Tennessee, with a joint resolution admitting him to a seat on taking the usual oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and so much of the test oath as is not included in the following words: "That I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States," Ordered printed, the subject to be called up at any time.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution rescinding the resolution adopted to-day for the payment of $25,000 to John G. Brown, of Kentucky. Negatived—67 to 75.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution that the Committee appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment against the President inquire into the formalities under which he was declared duly elected to sit during the session of the House.

Adopted—110 to 38.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, an evening session, for debate only, was ordered.

The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution concerning railroad lands in Michigan and Wisconsin were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate amendment to the House bill relative to islands in the Great Miami river was concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to establish and declare the railroad lands from New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad a post road, was concurred in.

The Senate amendment authorizing the transmission in the through mail, free of postage, certain testimonials by Adjutant Generals of the several States, was concurred in.

The House took a recess till seven, when it assembled and indulged in a general debate for several hours.

Adjourned.

NEW JERSEY.

Resolution of the Legislature Relative to Constitutional Amendment Passed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TRENTON, February 25.—Governor Ward to-day sent to the Senate the joint resolution withdrawing the consent of New Jersey to the proposed Constitutional Amendment, article 14th, with his objections. The Governor argues the matter at length. He says the resolution has no validity. The ratification having been already made, no further action can be taken by the State, except the matter be again submitted by Congress. No time was set by Congress for the ratification by a sufficient number of States, and therefore New Jersey cannot help herself of any right to withdraw because of the delay of other States. The veto was read and by the Constitution lays over one day.

The bills to repeal the usury law were lost in the House.

Oil Region Railroads Consolidated.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—Stockholders in various railroads in the oil regions met in this city to-day and confirmed contracts of their respective roads for consolidation. The lines merged are the Warren & Franklin Railroad, Oil Creek Railroad and Farmers Railroad, all under the title of Oil Creek and Allegheny River road.

SECOND EDITION.
THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

United States and Germany.

Treaty on Naturalization.

Change in England's Cabinet.

Resignation of Lord Derby.

D'Israeli His Successor as Prime Minister.

Habeas Corpus in Ireland Suspended

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 25.—Hon. George Bancroft has been duly received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the North German Confederation.

The details of the treaty between North Germany and the United States relative to the rights of naturalized American citizens of German birth, of whom military services have heretofore been claimed, have been fully agreed on by the representatives of the two nations. The report that this treaty was finally attested and signed was premature. It is expected the document will receive the official signature of Bancroft and the German representative on Saturday.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 25.—The Liverpool Courier of this morning contained a report that Earl Derby had resigned the Premiership, and that his resignation had been accepted by the Queen. During the day the news was confirmed.

It was also ascertained that D'Israeli would replace Lord Derby as Prime Minister, at the same time retaining his present post as Chancellor of Exchequer.

In the House of Lords this afternoon, at the beginning of the session, Earl Malensbury announced that Lord Derby had tendered his resignation to the Queen, on account of confirmed ill health, and Her Majesty had been pleased to call upon the present Chancellor, Right Hon. Benjamin D'Israeli, to form a new Cabinet. Earl Russell and others expressed sympathy for Lord Derby, and hoped he might recover from his illness and resume his post at the head of the Ministry.

In the House of Commons the announcement of the resignation of the Prime Minister was made by Lord Stafford, and responded to by Mr. Gladstone, who, with much delicacy and feeling, expressed his sorrow for the cause which compelled the noble Lord to resign his high office. The transaction of all business in the House was postponed until Friday.

All the prisoners charged by the Coroner's fury with complicity in the Clerkenwell explosion have been committed to stand trial for murder.

Sullivan and Pigot, confined in Richmond prison, have been called upon by many influential persons, but all interviews with prisoners are forbidden by the authorities.

LONDON, 10 P. M.—The House of Lords, in Committee of the Whole to-night, agreed to a bill renewing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, February 25.—It is reported that Mr. Herron has been retained by the United States Government as counsel to defend Gen. Nagle, whose trial will commence at Sligo on Thursday.

Train's lecture last night was better attended and passed off without interruption.

CORK, Feb. 24.—The dwelling house of Mr. Newenham, a magistrate, in the suburbs of this city, was assailed last night by a party of men in disguise. They were repulsed and escaped in the darkness.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 93 3-4@93 7-8. 5-20s, 71½. Illinois Central, 87½. Erie, 41½.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 25.—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds are steady at 87½.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—*Evening.*—The Bourse is heavy; Rentes have declined.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed firm; during the latter part of the day the market was quiet, but firm; middling uplands, in port, 9½; to arrive, 9¾. Orleans, 9¾; sales, 10,000 bales; breadstuffs and Provisions are unchanged. Petroleum quiet but steady and firm. Refined Petroleum is firm, and has advanced to 1s 2d. Other articles are unchanged.

Roman Remains Discovered in England.

Excavations on the site of the old White Hart Hotel in Bath, England, have resulted in the discovery of Roman remains, consisting of the basement of a large building and the continuation of the frieze of the great temple dedicated to Minerva, a portion of which was preserved in the museum of the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution. The temple stood on the eastern side of the great Fosse road, running through the city from north to south, and ranged between the Porta Decumana, North Gate, and the Porta Flumentana, South Gate, leading to the river. Its front was 120 feet long, and was supported by a portico supported by very large fluted columns of the Corinthian order, crowned with rich sculptured capitals. Behind the temple, towards the east, stood the Roman baths, the foundations of which were discovered in 1755, at the depth of twenty feet beneath the surface of the ground. The recent excavations have brought to light a portion of the pavement, leading to the inference that there had been a large area of parade-ground adjoining the temple. Other discoveries show that the Roman Forum extended considerably beyond the east end of the present abbey church-yard.

—The West Virginia Republican Convention closed the following delegates to represent that State at Chicago: Jno. R. Hubbard (from first district), Ellery R. Hall, (from second district), Hon. D. B. T. Farnsworth (from second district), Col. Capehart, H. C. Whitehair (from third district). These delegates were authorized to appoint their alternates if necessary. The six delegates for the districts are as follows: First District—General S. D. Karnes (alternate, John A. Hutchinson) and General Frank P. Pierpont (alternate, General R. S. Northcott). Second District—Joseph Lesepia (alternate, Wm. M. Welch, Esq., alternate,) and Captain Leonard B. Perry (Captain R. W. Blue, alternate). Third District—Major Cyrus Newlin, (Hon. G. Slack, alternate,) and Captain Thomas Boggess, (Major R. S. Brown, alternate). Resolutions were adopted: 1. Declaring General Grant to be the choice of the Convention for President. II. Declaring that in the coming contest the Republican party of West Virginia should ignore all side issues and devote itself with a singleness of purpose commensurate with the importance of the issue involved to the triumphant election of the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

—On Friday afternoon last, Mr. B. F. Payne, while standing at the counter, in Mr. John C. Johnson's store, in Morgantown, was accidentally shot by a Mr. Brent, who was examining a pistol, and who had cocked it, or attempted to cock it, but whose thumb slipped off the cock. The ball entered the right side, passing through his body, causing his death in a half hour. The shot was purely accidental. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely end. He was a member of the Baptist Church.

—The Morgantown *Post* says that Mr. Henry Medara of that town, last Friday morning while asleep in bed, was severely bitten through the nose by a ferocious rat. Last Friday morning the residence of Mr. William Fear, of Morgantown, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was given and the [illegible] discovered one [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Excitement Subsiding.

All Quiet at the War Office.

Secretary Stanton on Duty.

Gen. Thomas' Examination To-day.

Committee on Impeachment Articles

Meeting held for Consultation

High Handed Outrage in Tennessee

Collector of Revenue Resisted.

[Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 25.

IMPEACHMENT EXCITEMENT SUBSIDED.

The excitement in town relative to impeachment, and matters incidental thereto, was very sensibly diminished this morning.

At the War Department and General Grant's headquarters nothing of particular interest is being transacted, routine business being attended to as usual.

General Thomas made no demand this morning for the records of the War Department, but merely called at the Adjutant General's office, and after receiving his private mails repaired home. He had a short interview with the President during the forenoon.

Secretary Stanton was busily engaged during the morning signing requisitions and attending to other business of a public character which had accumulated to a considerable extent within the past few days. Several visitors called upon Mr. Stanton during the forenoon, among whom were several Senators and Representatives, including among the former Messrs. Cameron and Edmunds.

Considerable interest is manifested in the result of Gen. Thomas' examination before the Supreme Court of this District to-morrow, and various speculations are indulged in regarding it.

HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE IN TENNESSEE—REVENUE OFFICERS RESISTED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue received a telegram from Collector Abernathey, of Knoxville, Tennessee, this morning, stating that his deputies that very recently his Deputy Marshals at that place, while engaged in seizing illicit distilleries in the mountains in Tennessee, were assaulted by armed forces who captured the officials, took from them the property in their possession and held them as prisoners until they ransomed themselves in payment to the captors of large sums of money in return for the property they had seized. The Collector has asked that a company of cavalry be sent to aid in the enforcement of the revenue laws in that section.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

The Committee of Seven, appointed by the House to prepare articles of impeachment against the President, held its first meeting this afternoon for consultation. No general impression was given that their deliberations will be protracted, requiring but a small number of witnesses. It is known, such is the desire of some Republicans. The articles to be prepared will be presented to the Senate until that body resolves itself into a Court of Impeachment.

A CORRECTION.

The remarks attributed to Mr. Blaine, of Maine, in the report of the impeachment proceedings in the Senate on Monday, were made by Mr. Blair, of Michigan.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The appropriation bill reported to the House to-day, for court survey, lights and buoys, &c., amounts to $1,500,000, a few cents less than the previous bill, including the Government Department, appropriates $7,000,000.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of State was at the Capitol in conference with the Committee on Foreign Affairs for a considerable time this morning.

SWISS CONSUL.

The President has recognized C. F. Mathy as Consul from Switzerland for Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska, to reside at St. Louis.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER.

Senor Don Ygnacit Gomez was to-day introduced to the President by the Assistant Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua and Honduras.

IMPEACHMENT.

Opinions of the New York Press.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 25.—The *Tribune* says: We heartily endorse the action of the House. The issue is not of our making or seeking. The President has been so reckless that he has defied Congress to its present duty, a duty at once imperative and unavoidable. There is no further room for argument on the question. The criminal is now to appear before a High Court for trial. Let the Senate act with dignity, impartiality, justice, courtesy and fearlessness. If Andrew Johnson is innocent, acquit him. If guilty, let him be swept from his high place as the enemy of his country, in having violated his oath and dared to break a law of the people.

The *Herald* says: The action of the House was bold and decisive, but the only people who are alarmed are the Radicals, who are shuddering at the ghost they have themselves raised. How long it will take the Committee to frame the indictment is not known, but they have ample material ready, and the Senate may find no obstacle except the will and judgment of an intelligent people—a rather serious one—which they will not probably feel it advisable to oppose.

The *Times* fears the doings of the House partake of partizan clamor and frenzy, and says: We are not the apologists of Andrew Johnson, but we abhor his rudeness is matched by the hot and too hasty steps of Congress to depose him. It is for the Senate to assert, by its high principles of equity, whether due precipitancy is not to be checked. We look to the Senate, in conjunction with the Supreme Court, for deliverance from the clamor which now endangers the Constitution and the Government.

The *World* denounces Congress for its haste and precipitancy in the impeachment matter, and says that body evinces a want of faith in the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office bill by its very action. The impeachment of President Johnson is a sign of party desperation. They hope by this move to shift the responsibility upon poor Andrew Johnson, as a scape goat for their abortion called the reconstruction acts. This is the true cause, and the removal of Stanton is but the lesser reason. If they succeed in removing Mr. Johnson, they will elevate Ben Wade to the Chair, and through him secure that Executive patronage with one aid of which they hope to carry the next Presidential election. But in this they will fail. Acts of desperation are never acts of wisdom. They always fail, and the Radicals will only go from bad to worse, from evil to deeper evil. The people are tired of disturbance and strife, of which this party are the inciters, and the people will, at the next election, sweep the Republican party into the dirst defeat and disgrace.

The Philadelphia papers only reiterate more forcibly to-day the ideas and arguments telegraphed on Monday. All but the *Age* support Congress and give the majority their hearty God-speed. The excitement in that city and New York is subsiding, and gold continues to weaken.

Excitement in Richmond.

RICHMOND, February 25.—Notwithstanding the snow and rain to-day, the sidewalks in the vicinity of the newspaper offices were crowded with persons reading and discussing news from Washington.

Rejoicing at Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., February 25.—The City Republican Convention unanimously nominated Wm. A. Reynolds for Mayor.

The telegram announcing the vote on impeaching the President was received with cheers. The Convention declared unanimously its approval of the action of the House.

News at Reading, Pa.

READING, PA., February 25.—The news of the prompt action of the House on the impeachment movement was received here with great rejoicing. One hundred guns were fired in the public square in honor of the event.

Troops Tendered.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., February 24.—[illegible] tendered to the [illegible] of the peace at Washington, the regiment to be ready in twenty-four hours.

The Iowa Legislature Declares for Congress.

DES MOINES, February 25.—The following dispatch was sent to the Senators and Representatives of Iowa, in Congress to-day:

DES MOINES, February 25.—The State of Iowa stands by her Representative in Congress in opposition to the usurpations of a high official. She will give her strength to suppress anarchy and to maintain the Government. No sympathizer with treason, however elevated his position, can trifle with the rights of a free people. A hundred thousand Iowaians are ready to maintain the integrity of the Union, the Constitution and the laws. SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor.

Philadelphia Democracy Moving.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—Democratic meetings are called for nearly all the wards of the city to consider the impeachment question. The Keystone Club, the largest Democratic organization in the State, has resolved itself into a military organization.

Maine Assembly on Impeachment.

AUGUSTA, February 24.—The House of Representatives to-day passed resolutions sustaining Congress in impeaching Andrew Johnson, by a strict party vote—ninety-two to thirty-three.

West Chester County Convention.

WEST CHESTER, PA., February 25.—The Republican County Convention today passed resolutions in favor of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson and supporting Congress.

Congress Sustained in Chicago

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The meeting to-night at Library Hall, in accordance with the call issued yesterday, was fully attended. Speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen of this city, and resolutions and sentiments adopted, among which was the following:

Resolved, That we most heartily ratify and endorse the action of the House of Representatives in impeaching Andrew Johnson; that his own hand has furnished clear evidence of his guilt, and we demand from the Senate as speedy and prompt action as is consistent with the forms of law and a fair and impartial trial.

New York Troops Offered—Recruiting to Support the President.

NEW YORK, February 25.—The Trenton *Gazette* has a statement that Governor Fenton offered fifty thousand troops to sustain Congress in the event of their being required.

Recruiting offices are said to have been opened in this city for men to support the President and several hundred names secured.

A call for a public meeting of citizens opposed to the action of Congress is receiving the signatures of a large number of merchants and bankers. It will probably be held early in March.

The Loyal Publication Association, whose rooms are at 208 Broadway, containing about one hundred and fifty names, was seized by the police to-day.

Effect in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, February 25.—The new State Constitution created provisions in return for the property they had seized. The Collector has asked that a company of cavalry be sent to aid in the enforcement of the revenue laws in that

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

THE NEW REBELLION.

Ever since President JOHNSON diverged from the path of duty to betray his country and reconstruct its lately revolted States in the interests of the disloyal people of the South, he has been justly liable to impeachment. Congress knew its duty, but when pressed to action in the premises developed a timidity and weakness discreditable in the extreme. The President on seeing the rod raised to smite him broken and thrown at his feet, was encouraged in his wicked and arrogant course, and with keen depravity embraced every opportunity to insult the representatives of the loyal people, as well as to throw dirt into the faces of the leaders of the military arm of the Government. A wrong-doer almost from his first accession to the office, he has merited punishment commensurate with his crime, or if not, the constitutional provision providing the people with protection against the tyranny, arrogance and despotism of the Chief Executive should be wiped out, for history will never again afford an example of a President so flagrantly vicious and determined on the ruin of the Government and people over whom he presides. An example is demanded, and Congress can no longer flinch the responsibility of dealing with rigid severity. His presumption and audacity must be curtailed at once by impeachment, for during the past two years he has been arrayed against his country and been a standing subject for deposition. Let the problem be satisfactorily solved for those who follow after us, whether the people or the President shall rule; whether the latter shall insult and betray the other with impunity and set himself up as a monarch less limited than those presiding over the destinies of despotic governments.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S conduct in the late attempted removal of the Secretary of War does not surprise us. It is in strict consistency with his long course of opposition to Congress and the loyal people, followed since the beginning of his administration. His conduct, unreasonable, unlawful and unconstitutional as it is, furnishes no stronger grounds for impeachment than have existed for two years past, but it affords cumulative proof for the imperative necessity of prompt and speedy impeachment. In vindicating its own powers and defending the just rights of the people, Congress should make swift and summary disposal of him.

The zeal of General THOMAS to do the bidding of his superior officer by assuming to supercede Mr. STANTON in the War Department, might be commendable in another case, but he misconceives his own position, the nature of the office to which he is assigned by the President, and the obligations which rest on him as a citizen. The office of Secretary of War can be regarded in no sense as military, but is essentially civil and political in its character. No man can be assigned to it in virtue of being a soldier employed in the military branch of the Government, but only as a citizen occupying a purely civil station. Hence, his zeal to carry into effect as a soldier what he conceives to be a military order from his superior officer, is altogether misdirected.

The assignment of Gen. THOMAS to the War Office clearly demonstrates the impropriety of designating any officer in military service to a civil position, and particularly that one. Hitherto the rule has been in selecting a soldier for the place to take the officer holding the highest rank in the army. So long as this rule prevailed no officer of superior grade was subjected to the mortification of being placed virtually under the command of one of inferior rank. Gen. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. SHERMAN, and all the Major Generals of the Army, by the present assignment, are put under the command of a subordinate, a humiliation unwarranted by any act of their's. The violation of military discipline would not have been more positive had a corporal of the army been put in command over the entire military force. The dilemma presented grows out of confounding the civil with the military service.

There are no gradations of rank among mere citizens, one being equal to any other. Hence, in appointing to the headship of the War Department—a purely political station—a person of as high grade as it is possible to obtain, no affront is offered to the spirit of honor and subordination which is the life of the military arm of the Government, but to select for the position a military man holding subordinate rank, can be regarded in no other light than as an intentional insult to all his military superiors. This, then, is the miserable revenge taken by the President on the army leaders for their refusing to become the minions of his policy, or to co-operate with him in his attempts to humiliate the representatives of the States and the people.

It is fairly inferable that Mr. JOHNSON in the new rebellion against the laws which he has inaugurated sought primarily so to ingratiate himself into the confidence and esteem of the Democrats as to secure the Presidential nomination from their National Convention. TYLER and FILLMORE during the last year of their respective administrations labored under the delusion that such an attainment was practicable for them. Undoubtedly the Democrats gave each of those gentlemen strong private encouragements, while at the bottom despising their treachery to the men by whom they were severally elected. They found it convenient and profitable to inflame their ambition by exciting hopes never intended to be realized. In like manner it is presumable the Democrats have played upon the passions of Mr. JOHNSON, promising him a support they never have intended to give, and surfeiting him with pledges they never meant to redeem. But while thus much is fairly inferable it is nevertheless just to observe that the conduct of the President, in the particulars under consideration, is accordant with his natural genius and bent, and hence consistent with his whole course of action since his accidental elevation to the Presidency. If Democratic seductions have done anything in his case they have only given normal development to his passions, his prejudices and brutalities. While the Democrats may applaud the display of his peculiar attributes so long as they operate only to the disadvantage of their recognized opponents, he is about the last man in the world whom they would elevate to the headship of their own party, and consent to deal with for the period of four years as their established leader. If he is deluded they are not.

THE President has sent in to the Senate for confirmation the name of Gen. George B. McClellan as Minister to England. It is not probable that the nomination will be confirmed.

MISCONCEPTION OF IMPEACHMENT.

An apprehension exists in many minds that the House of Representatives, in its present action impeaching President JOHNSON, rests entirely or at least mainly, on his intent to eject Mr. STANTON from his post as Secretary of War. This is, perhaps, an entire misapprehension of the case. Doubtless, the conduct of the President in this particular furnishes the occasion for many Republican members who have hitherto opposed impeachment to turn about and favor it. The specifications and proofs will not only cover this item of his delinquency, but all other items of which complaint has been made, whether in Congress or before the people.

The apprehension to which we have referred appears also to be indulged in by the President himself and his coterie of advisers. It is this misunderstanding of his real position and of the true sweep of the Congressional proceedings, which induced Mr. JOHNSON to imagine that in case he were impeached, and a writ of *quo warranto* issued by the Supreme Court upon Mr. STANTON, and if upon the hearing of the return upon that writ, the Office Tenure bill should be pronounced unconstitutional, his arraignment before the Senate would necessarily fall, having no ground on which to rest. In this he is totally mistaken. In proceeding against him by impeachment this last act of his in derogation of law would be only one in a long series, either of which, duly supported by proof would be sufficient for his condemnation. It would not be the rightfulness or the wrongfulness merely of the attempt to dispossess Mr. STANTON, which would necessarily come under review and adjudication, but the whole of that pestilent series of actions stretching through more than two years, and by which he has sought to set up his own will against that of the nation—to wrench the laurels of victory won on many hotly contested battle-fields during the rebellion from the brows of the victorious defenders of the national unity, and place them on the heads of vanquished traitors.

There are many single items in this long catalogue of offenses which ought long ago to have subjected him to deposition, and if justice had been done upon him in the premises, and he had been authoritatively disgraced and degraded, the verdict of posterity would conform to the judgment of these times. Examples are not wanting in the history of European nations in which the heads of crowned Executive Chiefs have been brought to the block—not, indeed, without lamentations from the conservative element of the population—but no thoughtful student of history, no matter what may be his party affinities or predilections, dares to-day to stand up in the presence of an enlightened world and question the righteousness of those expiations, or deny that the beneficial consequences resulting therefrom, far outnumber and outweigh all the orderly and progressive developments of political society through many centuries.

Among the greatest needs of the American people at this hour, is the practical demonstration that their forefathers did not set up an elective imperial despotism—a government substantially in the hands of one man for a prescribed term of years—but that they did found Republican institutions, granting the law making power to the Senate and House of Representatives—the first of these, symbolizing the principle of the confederation of the States—the latter the dignity and authority of the loyal masses of the people. Mr. WILLIAM H SEWARD was recently reported as saying that "the people of the United States elected a king for four years." If this was his actual conception of the constitutional provision his intellectual perspicacity sympathizing with the enfeeblement resulting from advancing old age, has sadly degenerated; but if he meant to affirm that this was the Democratic and Conservative interpretation of the Constitution, then his curt generalization was strictly correct. The Democratic party is permeated through and through with the idea that the President is endowed with kingly prerogatives. In this extraordinary view of his authority the Conservative Republicans unaccountably concur. There is a strong and perilous set of public opinion in that direction which cannot be too soon or too sharply contested by the stern discipline of impeachment as provided in the Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT declares that in his recent attempt to eject Mr. STANTON his intention was to bring the validity of the Tenure of Office Act as applicable to the case of that gentleman, and all other holders of high position under the Government, before the Supreme Court for adjudication. This he proposed to accomplish by forcing Mr. STANTON to instituting proceedings or to have proceedings commenced against him in the form of a *writ quoranto*. It has hitherto been held by all lawyers of established reputation that the Supreme Court has only appellate, not original jurisdiction. That is, that suits cannot properly be commenced before it, but only come up in appeal from Courts below—as in other instances, so in this. The President proposes to remodel the powers and working machinery of the Courts to suit his policy, compelling it to discard the long line of old and honorable precedents behind it, and advance to new and anomalous rulings, frequently with disaster to its own dignity and usefulness, bringing it into direct collision with the law making power of the Government, and exposing the people to all the evils incident to a sinister revolution conceived in treachery and executed by subterfuge.

CONGRESS, by an encouraging vote, has acted favorably on the resolution impeaching the President, and enkindled in the people a hope that the day of just retribution is at hand. Matters have now taken ordinary business shape, and, while no undue haste should be made, it is of vast moment to the general interests of the country that the trial should proceed with no unnecessary delay to the end. The most important question to be decided in advance is whether the President shall be permitted to hold and discharge the duties of his office or remain suspended, during the proceedings against him. Congress will hardly hesitate to pass the bill pending, which provides for his suspension immediately after arrest, and until such time as the Senate shall have rendered judgment upon the impeachment.

WHEN A MAN in eminent public position attempts to accomplish his purposes by the employment of a tool, his success will depend mainly on the art with which he makes his selection. In choosing Adjutant General Thomas for his instrument to countervail the behests of Congress, the President blundered egregiously. In selecting a man of inordinate vanity and devoid of justice, the President exposed himself to defeat and involved himself in shame. This he is reported now to perceive for himself when it is too late for him to make a better choice.

TENNESSEE is now furnishing to the Eastern markets an article of iron fully equal to the Spiegelesen, which is imported into this country at a cost in gold of fifty-three dollars per ton, and which contains the proportion of manganese necessary in the process of making Bessemer steel. The iron is found in a dome shaped mountain of the Cumberland range, near Greenville. It is lodged at the crest, and is mined with great ease, and exists in immense quantity. Steel makers pronounce it superior for puddling purposes to any iron known.

WASHINGTON.

The American nation on Saturday celebrates the 136th anniversary of the birth of the great, good and noble patriot and statesman, GEORGE WASHINGTON. It is a holy and wholesome custom to do honor to those who have gone before us, whose lives where not lived in vain; it is praiseworthy in a people to reverence the memory of the departed hero, soldier or sage. The name of WASHINGTON carries with it wherever freedom dwells a secret power, and challenges the respect of whosoever has shared in admiration or partaken of the benefits of a Republican form of Government. The anniversary is an occasion which will unite in one grand swell of patriotism the masses of the North, of the South, of the East and the West. In the name of the first President there is the ground work of a reconstruction on which wrangling politicians are wrecked, and the people united in one common bond of patriotism and fidelity to the principles for which he labored in life to establish.

In what strange contrast do the first and last Chief Executives of our country appear on this anniversary. WASHINGTON, firm, determined, patriotic, and wise, having no interest at heart but that of his common country, labored that harmony of action might prevail and an independence exist with the new born States. JOHNSON, stubborn, vindictive and revolutionary, polluting the office he unworthily holds and sowing the seeds of discord, trusting they may ripen into the final destruction of our Government. Ambitious and restive, he embraces the eve of our national holiday to precipitate a crisis and insult the representatives of the patriotic masses. As a grateful people now unite in paying homage to the name of the one for his virtues, so will the other's memory live through ages surrounded by an odium worthy the wickedness and monstrosity of his public acts.

STATE CONVENTION.

Hon. John S. Mann and B. B. Strang, of Dauphin county, have been appointed as Representative delegates to the Republican State Convention, and the Convention concurred in the selection of J. B. Niles, from Tioga county, as the Senatorial delegate.

The delegates were instructed to vote for H. W. Williams as delegate to the Chicago Convention, and A. G. Olmstead as alternate to the same.

The Butler county Republicans have recommended James T. McJunkin for Senatorial, and John N. Purviance and John E. Muder for Representative delegates to the State Convention. John M. Thompson was recommended for delegate to the National Convention. Dr. A. W. Crawford was recommended for Elector. Instructions were given for Grant and Curtin.

THE Mercer county Committee met on the 14th, and elected delegates to the State Convention, and unanimously instructed them for Grant and Curtin. Messrs. T. A. MANN, of Greenville, and S. C. KOONIER, of Clarksville, were elected Representative delegates, and D. F. Houston, of West Middlesex, Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

THE Republican Committe of Cumberland County is to meet on the second prox., in Carlisle, to elect delegates to the State and National Convention.

THE Lawrence County Republicans have agreed with Clarion to elect B. J. Reid, Esq., Representative, and R. C. Winslow, Esq., Senatorial delegates to the State Convention.

THE Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District will elect Delegates to the State Convention on Tuesday.

The Lancaster County Committee has raised quite a breeze by appointing delegates to the State and National Conventions instead of calling a meeting to do so. A minority of the Committee has seceded and has called meetings, so that in all probability there will be two sets of delegates.

Dr. LEVI ROOKE was elected representative delegate to the State Convention by the Republican Committee of Union county, and various Congressional and Senatorial conferees were appointed. All were instructed for GRANT and CURTIN.

A meeting of the County Committee of Westmoreland county (one of the fullest meetings held for years) appointed J. A. JACKSON and D. W. SHRYOCK representative delegates, and J. J. LOGAN, Senatorial delegates, instructed for GRANT and GROW—unanimous for GRANT—and Mr. GROW is decidedly a favorite in Westmoreland.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial*, in its leading editorial yesterday, chose to say:

"The time has fully come when policy and principle unite in support of the demand for the removal of Andrew Johnson from the Presidential office, inasmuch as he is the foe of the Constitution, and for reasons which are as manifest as any that ever appealed to men's senses."

That journal, in common with a good many others, discovers in the late act of the President sufficient ground for his impeachment, but they never had their eyes opened to his errors and misdeeds, while it was deemed unpopular to favor his deposition. The President deserves punishment now no more than he has done for many months past, although the evidence, to some minds, may be regarded as clearer and more apparent.

THE refusal of the Senate to admit into that body Philip H. Thomas, who was sent thither to represent Maryland, has created much excitement in that State. The conservative members of the Legislature threaten to re-elect him and send him back to hammer at the doors of the Senate with a written threat in his pocket to the effect that his adherents will revolutionize Maryland and bring her into conflict with the national authorities if his seat be again denied him. In the disposition of his case the Senate acted calmly and dispassionately, and no threats from any source will induce that body to recede from its action.

WE find many Republicans who have held back and feared to shake off the cowardice of conservatism, and who trembled at the word impeachment, arriving at the Radical view of that question, and shouting as loud as any for the measure. We marvel not so much at the change in opinion they have undergone as at the long time consumed in their journey towards a conviction which we have for nearly two years deemed patent to the most careless observer. The President had no mask to cast off to make himself known to the people and his last act was no more worthy impeachment than many former ones.

MR. BROOKS, in the House on Saturday, dealt in language which forcibly reminds us of the speeches made at the beginning of the late war promising Democratic aid to the Confederacy. The promises were never kept, inasmuch as the Government developed strength enough to subdue rebels in the South and hold their sympathizers in the North within the bounds of loyalty. Mr. B's threatened uprising of the masses sounds pretty enough in a speech, but he will find that the masses have already uprisen in their own vindication, and at this hour are clamoring for the impeachment of their common enemy.

THE temperance element of society will be gratified to learn that Gen. Grant is addicted to the use of no intoxicating beverages, and in every sense of the word is a total abstinence man. This statement is made on reliable authority, to nail the malicious falsehood started by his enemies, that he was an habitual drunkard.

THE Democratic National Convention will meet in the city of New York, July 4th. From the complexion of the Committee to superintend preparations it looks as if Mr. Pendleton would be thrown overboard.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Advance*, Congregational paper, in an editorial entitled, "Reform of the Theatre," assumes that the drama is not essentially wrong, as to the recital, composition, or the fact of exhibition on the stage. Nor is acting inherently wrong. Every good reader becomes to a certain extent an actor, throwing himself into the characters where utterances are before him, and by modulation of tone and varied expression of feature, and often also by gesture, making the reading life-like. The same may be said of a good story-teller. It argues a drama witnessed does not necessarily involve wrong any more than a drama read. It contends that none of these things alone is the theatre, nor is it all these things together. The theatre is an established institution, and we speak of "the theatre" just as we speak of "the family," "the Church," "the State." These sentiments are liberal, and a step beyond the view of strictly evangelical Christians, who think that the people of God should not encourage the "least appearance of evil," and any defence of the elements which constitute "the theatre" is an encouragement to evil doing. It, however, assigns strong arguments against this institution. The word itself represents a permanent play house for nightly exhibitions, professional male and female actors, and a variety of tragic and comic plays suited to all degrees of intelligence and taste. Because the theatre almost invariably carries with it by common association, late hours, fashionable gaiety, frivolity and dress, profane language, indelicate costumes and allusions, actors and actresses of loose principles, and audiences that include even the vilest characters, therefore the (some) churches have said to their members. "The theatre is no place in which the disciple of Christ should be seen." Again, the members of worldly and godless households, and the inmates of drinking saloons, gambling hells and brothels, find themselves at home "in the theatre," and are its constant patrons. It therefore contends that the drama is one thing, and the theatre quite another. It thinks that a pure, moral, entertaining yet instructive theatre could not be supported. Amusements which involve a vast outlay must appeal for support to the multitude, and must cater to the popular taste. The result is the sure downward grade from Hamlet to the Black Crook. The only hope it thinks by which the theatre might be elevated would be the endowment of one by a fund sufficient to pay expenses, and then place under rigid surveillance all plays.

The trial of Rev. S. H Tyng, junior, for preaching in a Methodist Episcopal Church in New Jersey, was resumed on the 10th at New York city. The final decision will not be reached for some days. We, however, allude to the case to give the argument of the counsel for the Church, and for the defendant, which will give our readers an idea of the points at issue. Mr. Logan, on behalf of the Church, contended that Mr. Tyng had violated the canon of the Church, first in preaching anywhere within the corporate limits of New Brunswick against the protest of the Episcopal rectors, and, second, in conducting the services without conforming in all respects to the ritual of the Prayer Book. Mr. Parker, on behalf of defendant argued, that the offense consisted in simply preaching the Gospel in a Methodist Church, where some of his parishioners were temporarily attending service. He urged that the question was whether in preaching he had violated a canon of his Church. He showed by historic references that the design in establishing the canon was to prevent injurious rivalries between the rectors of neighboring parishes, and not to preclude the holding of occasional services by clergymen from abroad. The elder Dr. Tyng in his testimony stated that "protests of resident ministers of the Church are so entirely extra-canonical that he had never heard of them prevailing among regular and well-instructed ministers."

A protracted meeting of unusual interest has prevailed since New Year's night, at Simpson Chapel, M. E. Church, in Duquesne borough, until within some days since, during which time one hundred and six persons have professed conversion. The meeting has been discontinued because the health of the pastor, Rev. David Hess, gave way under the heavy labor, and for the want of ministerial help. This minister is a very successful one in such meetings, and has long resided in this city and immediate neighborhood.

According to a correspondent of the *National Baptist*, Connecticut, is considered "hard soil" for Baptists, but there are a noble band of pious, enlightened, hard-working ministers in that State, who are making steady and respectable progress.

The Joint Committee appointed by the two Presbyterian General Assemblies of 1866, at St. Louis, Mo., on the subject of re-union of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church, will meet at the Rooms of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, on Monday March 4th next.

Bishop Benjamin B. Smith, of Kentucky, now presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, on officially receiving the documents and accepting the duties required by his seniority, stated that he was probably the last one who would on that ground become presiding bishop. Bishop Smith is a Low Churchman.

The Young Men's Christian Assocaiation of New York city, now numbers two thousand members. Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed towards erecting a new building for its headquarters.

Dr. Whittle, says the *Independent*, was nominated as Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia by just one more than a bare majority of the clergy in the Council of Virginia, elected by just one more than a bare majority of the lay vote of Virginia, confirmed by a majority of just one of the Standing Committee, and his consecration has just been consented to by the barest majority in the House of Bishops, three of whom say that if they had known at the time, what they now know, would have rejected him.

The Congregational church at Weymouth, Ohio, has been visited with an interesting and powerful revival. As many as fifty or sixty have been forward for prayers. The work is now said to be spreading to neighboring churches.

The Chicago Ministerial Union has settled the question of admitting those who profess the Swendenborgian belief, by adopting articles of faith. If the applicant can subscribe to these articles he is admitted, if he cannot, he excludes himself.

Last week a Convention of the Episcopal Churches of Massachusetts was held in Boston. A number of interesting subjects were discussed, prominent, and one exciting the liveliest discussion, was concerning the employment of evangelists by the Church. Most of the speakers appeared to be afraid that evangelists would create excitement. Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Chelsea, however, expressed his belief that if the Wesleys had not been empowered by the Church to serve as evangelists, the Methodist denomination would never have existed, and he thought that the wonderful prosperity of that denomination was due to the labors of evangelists.

At the centennial celebration of the North Church, in Newburyport, Mass., the singular fact was stated in the history of the Church, and sketches of its pastors read on the occasion, that at one time during the Revolution the salary of the pastor was raised to £10,000, and yet the record declared that in consequence of the depreciation of the currency he was on the verge of starvation.

CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:—Gen. Moorhead having declined to serve us again in Congress, the writer desires to present to the Republicans of this Congressional District Thomas Howard, Esq., as a suitable person to become his successor; and to give some reasons why Mr. Howard should be selected. In the first place, he is qualified to fill the place with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. In the second place he is one of the oldest members of the Republican party in this county, and aided in its first organization, and has been from the start one of the most effective supporters of *true, straight forward* Republican principles; and he is well known, not only in this county, but throughout the State, as one of our ablest public speakers. When from year to year the candidates of our party have been nominated, the people have called upon him to support and defend them, and aid in the triumph of Republican principles, he has always cheerfully responded whenever and wherever called. He has performed the labor imposed upon him by his party, and others heretofore have enjoyed the rewards.

Is it not reasonable, and becoming the magnanimity of our party, that Mr. Howard, who has so faithfully served, now to pay him the compliment of the Congressional nomination?

A Presidential election is now just upon us, and who have we more capable of being entrusted with the labor imposed and defending our principles against all comers than Mr. Howard? Shall we nominate a candidate and then be compelled to call for a Marshall, Howard, Grow, Kelley and others to defend him from the challenges and assaults of the enemy? We want a man who can debate and defend our political principles in Congress, and in Congress, only, can we get a man who also combines the other qualifications of integrity, sobriety, industry, and general competency for the place, why should not our party avail itself of the services of such?

Mr. Howard has been a resident of Pittsburgh for the last thirty years, and during that time has been actively and successfully engaged in the honorable profession. That he is an able lawyer and conversant not only with the current political questions, but also with the fundamental principles on which our government rests, will be conceded by those acquainted with him. That he is in all respects fully competent no one will deny. His integrity is unquestioned and his unimpeachable character will never have occasion to blush for want of sobriety. We know that he is thoroughly conversant with the great manufacturing and mining interests of this community, and is no man will go farther in National legislation to give adequate protection to those interests.

The business men of Pittsburgh, and the party generally of this Congressional District, can safely rely upon the ability, integrity and industry of Mr. Howard to represent them in Congress.

REPUBLICAN.

Science and the Useful Arts.

(From the American Artisan.)

—Some French chemists have discovered a way of increasing the lighting power of gas sixty-fold, viz., by putting in this effects a saving of five-sixths of the present cost.

—In the year 1866 more than ten million tons of iron ores were smelted to the action of fire in six hundred and thirteen blast furnaces, and from them we obtained about four million and a half tons of pig iron.

—Granite found in Minnesota has been tested by the Government geologists at Washington, and pronounced to be equal, if not superior, to any in the United States, and fully equal to Russian granite, known as the best building material in Europe.

—Lieutenant Colonel Wayde, a Russian officer, has invented an apparatus for throwing light on objects under water. It is not expensive. A very important application of it is that it enables the officers of a ship-of-war to discover any submarine mines or torpedoes sunk under it by the enemy.

—At Neufchatel, in Switzerland, is an observatory organized on an extensive scale, and provided with the very finest instruments. Besides purely scientific results, it renders immense service to chronometer makers by enabling them to regulate watches which are every day becoming more perfect.

—An artesian boring in the vicinity of Geneva to a depth of 724 feet, and an elevation of 1,600 feet above the sea level, showed the water at the bottom of it of a one degree Fahrenheit for every 30 feet, while another at Mendoff, in Luxembourg, which penetrated to a depth of 2,304 feet, gave a result of one degree Fahrenheit for every 60 feet.

—The manufacture of strings for musical instruments has been carried on from time immemorial in some of the small villages in the Abruzzi, and at the present day the inhabitants of them maintain their superiority in the production of this article. The strings manufactured in Italy are noted for their strength, transparency, brilliancy, and clearness of tone.

—A process for the extraction of indigo from rags dyed with that substance has lately appeared. The rags are first saturated with a weak solution of caustic soda, then boiled with a solution of sulphate of iron, and exposed for some time to steam at forty-five pounds pressure. The indigo in the rags is reduced, and may be boiled out. It may afterward be precipitated from the soda solution and recovered in a state equal to the best commercial sort.

—Lac is a product of the Eastindies, and exudes from several species of trees upon their branches, in which it is deposited in the resinous substance which flows out, this insect forms cells for the reception of its eggs. The color of the resinous product is dark red, and the insect, after laying her eggs, becomes a sort of oval tissue, containing a quantity of beautiful red liquid. As the young feed upon this they become of the same color, and change their color more or less with the same color. This crimson color is partly soluble in water, and has been extensively used as a dye. The crimsons of Greece and Turkey, so highly esteemed by the Brussels and Flemish school of artists, were obtained from this source. The natives use a mixture of lac, alum, and tam rind water as a crimson dye for silk or cotton clothes.

Apelles, the Painter

The art of painting probably culminated in Apelles, the Titian of his age, who united the rich coloring and sensual charms of the Ionian with the scientific severity of the Sicyonian school. He was contemporaneous with Alexander, and was alone allowed to paint the picture of the great conqueror. He was a native of Ephesus, studied under Pamphilus of Amphipolis, and when he had gained reputation he went to Rhodes and took lessons from Melanthius. He spent the best part of his life at the Court of Phillip and Alexander, and painted many portraits of the royal family and of their generals. He excelled in portraits, and labored so assiduously to perfect himself in drawing, that he never spent a day without practising. His manner of painting was the mechanical part of his art, and also was the first who covered his picture with a thin varnish, both to preserve it and bring out the colors. His distinguishing excellence was grace, "that artless balance of motion and repose, springing from character, founded on propriety, which is the shadow of that demands nor overleaps the modesty of nature." His great contemporaries may have equalled him in perspective, accuracy, and finish, but he added a grace and perception and refinement of taste which placed him, by the general consent of ancient authors, at the head of all the painters of the world. His picture of Venus Rising from Andyomene, or Venus rising out of the sea, in which female grace was personified. The falling drops of water from her hair formed a transparent veil over her person, which hundred talents, and was paluted for the Temple of Æsculapius at Cos, and afterwards placed by Augustus in the temple which he dedicated to Julius Cæsar. Unhappily part of it becoming injured, no one could be found to repair it. Nor was there an artist who could complete an unfinished picture which he left. He was a man of no contemptible criticism, and who was envious of the fame of rivals. He was a great admirer and friend of Protogenes of Rhodes, who was his equal in habit, but who, he knows, as Apelles did, when to cease correcting.—*Dr. Lord's Old Roman World.*

Yale Music in Germany.

The Yale *Courant* says: "We have had the pleasure of reading a letter from a young American in Dresden, Germany, received by one of the senior class. It contains the following reference to Cleveland, of 1864, which is quite interesting. My friends, who honorable Cleveland—the last former by a boating man at Yale, and a very powerful fellow—were at a restaurant on Saturday night. M., who is not yet quite up in the German language, has been accompanied playing billiards with his hat on. The Professor of French in the Polytechnic Institute made some remarks on the subject to the Professor of Italian in the German language. The Englishman defended M., and, as the dispute grew hot, thought himself insulted, and slipped the Frenchman in the face. Immediately all the Germans in the room, ten of them, pitched on the English Professor, and began pounding him and almost threw him out of the room. Cleveland and the other two came to the rescue, in order to see fair play and to prevent the English man from being put out of the room. The Germans have not the first idea of boxing. They raise their hands over their heads and strike downward. The consequence was that the three Americans whipped the ten Dutchmen, and stopped the quarrel. Nobody was hurt much, but the Englishman told his class the next day that he had a bad beginning, and would not be able to give a very long lesson."

—The safe of the Treasurer of Louisa county, Iowa, was robbed by burglars on the night of the 7th inst. of $17,000. The burglars names are H. P. Sipes and T. W. Horton, for whose apprehension one thousand dollars reward is offered, and one thousand dollars for the recovery of the money.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Tapping Sugar Maple Trees.

Years ago, when the country was new, it was no object to protect the maple, for the forests were found, and... sugar trees were growing thickly through a great portion of them. They fell with other trees, until the woodman's axe converted acres of forests into tillable fields, leaving in too many cases but a small nook of woodland upon the farm. For a few years past it has been noticed that maple trees are dying out faster than others. Where but a short time ago thousands were used for sugar making, but hundreds stand to-day. The cause of this can be attributed to nothing but the severe mode practiced in tapping.

The old plan of boring with an axe was abandoned, and one supposed to be less injurious adopted; but since tapping with the bit has been practiced, maple trees have died faster than ever before. When an incision is made into the sap wood only, it will heal up, but when made deeper it never will, and all the adjacent parts will die, and often decay.

Now, in proof of this, let any farmer examine two maples that have been tapped for a dozen or more years—one with the bit and the other with an axe or gouge—and he can see the latter has made beyond the sap flowing wood. The inner wood of the former and much of the surface will be found dead, while the other, where it has sufficient time for healing, will be found to have formed a perfect gnarl, so tough and sound that it will be next to impossible to split it, or if split, to hold nail or bolt. An other proof of this may be made by noting the difference in the decrease of maples in different sugar orchards where the two modes have been practiced.

Trees tapped receiving the least injury are most profitable, for the reason that the greater portion of sap flows from the wood near the bark. When a tree is tapped with a bit, the spile stops up the best flowing grains. When an incision is made with a large auger or gouge, more grains are opened, and of course a greater flow of sap obtained. It is a fact, however, that when trees are tapped in this way, the wind dries up the wood sooner than when a bit is used, but this is easily prevented by frequent freshing over. Many farmers have, within a few years past, used sheet iron spiles and a large auger, and have found it much less injurious to the tree than any other kind.

The spouts are made by cutting sheet-iron strips two inches wide and ten or twelve inches long, bent hollow, and one end ground sharp. An auger one and one-fourth inches in size is used for tapping, and for sap making, a small gouge will be found more convenient. Where this is done the labor of keeping the brush crippled is but little trouble. It improves very much the appearance of the fields and relieves them from the injurious effects of rank tall brush. Mowers may shy about putting their grass scythes into the brush. Therefore, we always have a good sharp brush scythe for the purpose of trimming out the young brush beside the fences, at the time we cut the grass. If not done then, this important matter is often forgotten or neglected.—*Maine Farmer.*

Railroad Doors for Barns.

These doors are far superior to the old fashioned doors, which revolve on hinges. They are opened and closed by means of a rail and several small iron trucks securely attached to the top, and are so constructed as not only to close the door effectually against the ingress of rain, snow and cold air, but to the very durable and in every respect, efficient. They also are formed into a pinch matched boards, placed perpendicularly, and closed by match strips of the same in a diagonal direction, or from corner to corner on both sides. These strips are so put on as to represent the sheating often seen on fine houses, being about an inch wide, and projecting the entire surface. It will be seen at once that three thickness of matched boards, securely nailed and thoroughly painted, besides being so hung as to obviate effectually all possibility of sagging, as in the case of doors of ordinary construction and workmanship when hung in the usual way, must secure an article of great efficiency and of an almost indestructible character. The labor of opening and closing these doors may be performed by the merest boy, and in windy weather they are not slamming and endangering not only their own fastenings and fixtures, but the lives, also, of all by whom they are approached. The old fashion of placing the trucks at the bottom is anything but desirable, as the former is liable to become clogged by dirt and mire, but when placed at the top, no obstruction can possibly intervene from this source; the door glides easily along the rail, and never requires to be forced open by main strength. Small doors for the tops, sheds, out-houses and other similar buildings may be constructed in a similar way. They are much cheaper than panel doors, to which they are preferable for all purposes where strength and durability are required.—*A Farmer in Germantown Telegraph.*

The Importance of Agriculture.

What must be the feelings of happiness and contentment of the man who by skillful turning to purpose the bounties of Providence, has succeeded without increased application of labor or capital, in gaining from it a permanent increase of produce? For such a result is not only a personal advantage to himself, but a most important benefit conferred upon mensed playing billiards with his hat on. mankind. How paltry and insignificant do all our discoveries and inventions appear, compared to what is in the power of the agriculturist to achieve?

All our advance in arts and sciences are of no avail in increasing the condition of human existence; and though a small fraction of society may, by their means, be gainers in intellectual enjoyment, the load of misery weighing upon the great mass of people remains the same. A hungry man cares not for preaching, and a child that is to learn anything at school must not be sent there with an empty stomach.

Every step in advance, however, made by agriculture, serves to alleviate the sufferings and troubles of mankind, and to make the human mind susceptible and capable of appreciating the good and the beautiful that art and science present to us. Improvements in agriculture constitute the only solid foundation for further progress in all other branches of knowledge.—*Liebig.*

Match for Fruit Trees.

A subscriber would like to know through the *Maine Farmer* if horse manure, where straw is used for bedding, would be a good match for young apple trees.

Ans.—The material spoken of above will make an excellent match, and we wish it might be more widely used for ... it is. For newly set trees a mulch of some sort, either the above, straw, chip dirt or forest leaves, should invariably be used, as it will more than pay the expense twice over in the benefit it will be to the tree. A mulch of some kind not only serves as an excellent protection against the ill effects of midsummer droughts, which often prove of great injury to newly planted trees, but it is also a good substitute for mellow culture in situations unfavorable for fruit trees, or in places where good cultivation cannot be secured.

What Makes a Bushel.

The following table of pounds of various articles to make a bushel, may be of interest to some of our readers:

Wheat—60 pounds to the bushel; corn on shelled, 56 pounds; corn on the cob, 70 pounds; rye, 56 pounds; oats, 32 pounds; barley, 46 pounds; buckwheat, 52 pounds; Irish potatoes, 50 pounds; onions, 58 pounds; beans, 60 pounds; bran, 20 pounds; clover seed, 70 pounds; timothy seed, 45 pounds; hemp seed, 44 pounds; blue grass seed, 14 pounds; dried peaches, 33 pounds; flax seed, 58 pound; castor beans, 46 pounds; dried apples, 24 pounds; coal, 85 pounds.

Dwarf Evergreens.

Dwarf evergreens, planted in tubs or boxes, where, during the past summer, verbenas, geraniums, &c., have been cultivated, will give a cheerful and pleasing character to a portion of the garden or lawn that otherwise would present a barren and unsightly feature. The evergreens, if not wanted in spring to plant out elsewhere, may be kept in the tubs in the back yard, or massed in a sad around and among groups of stately trees.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"LAST NIGHT."

BY J. W. F.

Last night I sat alone and drank
Perhaps, a pint of brandy,
I soon into a slumber sank,
And dreamed that I was Andy.
And that the devil came in state
Of honor, wealth and splendor—
Things which a man should not despise,
Nor should he wonder.
For what are we in this short life
Without a name or station?
Only fit for nothing.
As sayed this "Yankee nation."
He said, "All these you shall possess,
But if you refuse to sign
You shall be King, you shall distress.
Your foes within these borders,
And your will find great and small,
To act while you are thinking;
But you shall have all
I expects ly at drinking.
For drink will give your mind great light,
Your body keep it level,
The mind that gives to man his might
As once it gave the devil."
I reaches down and there to do—
In spite of "Thad." or Moorhead—
What e'er he wished, swear black and blue
A gallon and a half of whisky.
He left me then, and soon I turned
Into a drunken beast.
And rade them go where sulphur burned,
"Or any other landing."
But now I make a stand and demur,
Another bride has promise,
In spite of them I did transfer
My pack of "Andy and Thomas.
But just about the time I had
All things as I could like them,
A pack of "Andy" came to me, "Old Thad."
Took all my guns to spike them.
I then began to fearless look
Would soon unleash my doing,
so drank again to drown my woes,
Before the stuff was brewing.
And I can say farewell
To Nick, but to provoke me
Or Andy, and his trouble.
To Nick, but to provoke me
Or Andy, and his trouble.—Well
With him, when Peggy, wokeme.
When e'er to drink you are inclined,
Or wish to drown your misery,
I would advise you call to mind
Poor Andy, and his trouble.

Bathing in the Dead Sea.

From a work recently published in England, the annexed extract on the buo

The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, acute thinker and forcible rhetorician that he is, was not the first to declare that History is ever repeating itself. No truth was ever more evident, in the chronicles of parties, as of nations, and no truth was ever more pregnant with warning for the statesman. Let Americans remember it in 1868, and take heed that the indecision, the hesitancy, the fatal confidence in the ultimate self-sufficiency of our republican institutions to preserve themselves, which brought the nation so near to ruin in '61 to '63, be not again our danger now. History may be repeated in the crisis which after seven years, again agitates the country between obedience and resistance to its laws, but the people, not only of Pennsylvania, but of every loyal State, will not soon forget the lesson which cost them so dear, and will meet the present danger with nerve, decision and promptitude.

"THE LAW is binding on me, Constitution or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal." In that brief sentence, one month ago, General GRANT embodied the true theory of the Federal Constitution, and the fundamental duty of patriotism. It was the great truth which invigorated and sustained the Union arms from Fort Sumter to Appomatox, and which, as we thought, was sufficiently and forever vindicated in the closing victories of '65. Submission to the constituted authority, acquiescence in all legally enacted laws, the right and the correlative duty of appeal to the only constitutional arbitrament of the judiciary,—these plain, primary obligations of each good citizen were never more clearly conceived, or expressed with more plain and direct simplicity, than in those words of Gen. Grant. Had the South accepted that truth in 1861, there would have been no secession, no rebellion, no war, and no necessity for reconstruction. Had the South, last year, attempted either by traitors in and out of office, or by the terrible power for mischief which it has again been able to wield through ANDREW JOHNSON—President by virtue of an assassination—consented to receive this simple truth as its political guide, the ten States would ere this have regained all their practical relations, reconstruction would have been complete in restoration and the union of thirty-seven States, once more bound together upon the broad and lasting basis of Liberty, Justice and the Constitution as it is, would have entered upon the year 1868 standing before the world the freest, the most prosperous, the most powerful and the most enduring republic of all time.

And, now, let us show that we, the loyal citizens of the Union, accept and recognize in this simple truth the pledge of our own obedience to the written law, the plainest and most imperative duty of the hour. Disregard that truth, emulate the bad example of that bad man whom the people are about to hurl down from the high place he has abused, and the days of the Republic are numbered. Accept it, act upon it, each and every citizen who loves his country, and this crisis, which now seems so full of peril, will be stripped of all its terrors, the laws will have universal obedience, and the country will soon emerge from all peril and with an unclouded future. *In hoc signo vinsemus!*

DEATH OF GEN. WILLIAM ROBINSON, JR.

The veteran has fallen. Full of years, of services and of honors, he yesterday fell asleep with his fathers, at his residence in Allegheny.

Born upon the spot where he died, December 17th, 1785, he was the first male of Anglo Saxon parentage who had his nativity west of the Ohio river. That vast development of population, of wealth, and of manifold improvement, which now exists between the Allegheny range and the Pacific coast, was all wrought out substantially in his lifetime, and under his eyes. It is not an exaggeration to affirm that so wonderful a spectacular enchantment was never before, in all the cycles of civilization, presented to the contemplation of a mortal.

The companions of his early years were the children of white men of the border and of the Indians. Several times his father and the family were driven from the log hut in which they abode, and which occupied the site of the present stately mansion, into Fort De Quesne, which stands an historical monument, degraded from national use to occupancy by an humble household. Of course, his opportunities for education were limited. He learned more from nature than from art. Endowed with a vigorous physical constitution, with a vigorous and analytical understanding, he grew early in manhood into conspicuity and usefulness. Prominent in private and public enterprises, he was identified not only with the growth and expansion of his native city, of which he was the first Mayor, but became influential in broader fields of enterprise, as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, which received most important benefits from his experience and judgment.

He was not only a clear-headed business man and general thinker, but at one period was warmly enlisted in public concerns. Intelligent in such matters much beyond the ordinary run of business persons, he acquired facility in composition and became a pungent and lucid newspaper writer. Nor did the fire of his mind or his force and exactness of expression abate with the accumulated infirmities of old age. During the present month he called upon us with an article, written with all the trenchance which characterised his mature manhood, and desired its publication. It was upon a matter of municipal consequence. In the course of the conversation that ensued, he remarked that the first article he wrote for the GAZETTE was published in 1805. We may add, his last article for these columns appeared in February, 1868. The wide span of sixty-three years separated his first literary effort from his last.

He is gone. One of the old landmarks is removed. A link that connected the present with the past, has been broken and cannot be replaced. He has made his march with the great procession that went before him. He cannot be lamented as one who falls in mid-career, with all his usefulness cut short. A life protracted beyond the common lot, filled with activities, crowned with abundant compensations, and lengthened out into serene and honored old age, has closed peacefully as the sun descends to rest in the bosom of the western ocean.

PENNSYLVANIA EVER LOYAL.

As in '61 so in '68, the Keystone State is true to its place and crowns the Union with its loyal strength. On Saturday Gov. GEARY sent forward the following telegram:

HARRISBURG, Feb. 22, 1868.

Hon. S. Cameron, Washington, D. C.:

The spirit of '61 seems again to pervade the Keystone State. Volunteers are hourly tendering their services to support the laws. Let Congress stand firm. JOHN W. GEARY.

And yesterday Gen. WHITE introduced in the Senate of this State resolutions brief, pointed and replete with patriotic ardor, of which we give the text elsewhere, and which will, we are quite sure, be adopted by both branches of the Legislature. This prompt action is acceptable to all loyal citizens, and we never pointed more proudly to Massachusetts than we of the Keystone State may speak of Pennsylvania. There she stands!

THE DUE COURSE OF LAW.

The Great Republic has lived for eighty years. From its feeble beginnings, it has grown, year after year, with a steady progress in population, in territory, in wealth, and in all the material elements of sovereign greatness, until our generation finds it ranking as high as the highest among the first-rate powers of Christendom. The inherent elements of its strength, its constitutional, vital forces, have sustained it triumphantly through several foreign wars and have brought it safely out of an intestine rebellion, the last and severest trial of all, with that vital force unimpaired, with its physical vigor renewed and increased, and with a final and absolute redemption from the one vicious and formidable weakness of its birth. To-day our Republic stands, before the world, more than ever able to defy foreign aggressions and to maintain not only its political independence, but all the rights and the responsibilities of a sovereign State.

All this we owe to the wisdom of our fathers, to the simplicity and purity of the popular institutions which they founded, to the efficient and skillfully practical workings of the social and municipal regulations which they established, to the patriotism and intelligence which has ever taught our citizens to respect the law, and to abide by the constituted authorities, and, more than all, let us say with reverent gratitude, to the Divine blessing which, through all seeming prosperity or adversity, has guided our nation to its deliverance from the thraldom of error and injustice, and blotted out forever the last trace of human slavery.

And now, at last, for the first time in our history as a people, we are about to avail ourselves of that far-reaching wisdom of the fathers which provided for the nation the way to reach and punish a delinquent Chief Magistrate, whose trial for offences against the public weal is to be commenced and prosecuted to its end after the forms and in the mode which they prescribed. The Republic has lived for nearly a century in the trust that the constitutional provisions for an impeachment of its highest officer might, for all time, continue the mere shadow of a possibility, never to be enforced as an immediate relief from an imminent public danger. The representatives of the people find that the President is guilty of high misdemeanors and, taking recourse to the fundamental law so long since provided in that behalf, have impeached him. The law is clear. He has boldly and flagrantly offended it. The penalties prescribed by the law itself for any disregard of its terms, are equally clear and positive, so that no convicted offender need hope to escape them. The Constitution expressly provides the tribunal before which he shall be tried. The mode of inquest into all criminal allegations, the manner of their formal embodiment as charges, the presentation of these to the Court of Impeachment and the regular course of proceedings upon the final hearing, are also adequately and minutely prescribed. To this constitutional tribunal the people have now ordered that the offender shall be remitted for a constitutional trial, under all the constitutional forms. It will be the province of that tribunal, under due advisement, to decide upon the truth of the charges or the sufficiency of the defense.

It will not be within the province of that tribunal to decide upon the merits of his plea of the inherent unconstitutionality of any law, unless that plea be supported by the decision of some competent judicial authority rendered prior to the alleged offence. Nor if, before the Court of Impeachment shall come to a final judgment, this question of the inherent validity of any law which he has defied, should be decided adversely by any court of competent authority, and in accordance with the avowed opinions of the offender then under trial, would that fact render his offence any the less flagrant, or avail him in mitigation of his sentence, if found guilty. For, though seemingly but technical, his offence would, upon conviction, still stand as fatal, the crime of *lese majestatis*, the highest possible offense against the public safety, and the sentence of his judges must make it known to all citizens, the highest and the lowest, that no one man, be he President, no body of men, though it have a political or municipal organization, shall hereafter dare to usurp the sole province of the Judiciary by assuming to pronounce upon those high constitutional questions which belong only to the Judicial prerogative.

The judgment of the Court of Impeachment will discharge the President of proved innocent, but if he be found guilty will convict him as a violator of the Constitution and the Law, and will inflict a sentence commensurate with his crime. Not even ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, shall with impunity arrogate to himself the interpretation of those laws which it is his first duty as a citizen to obey, and which he is sworn and charged as President to execute.

ANDREW JOHNSON already proposes in some sort, either at his own instance by proceedings under a *quo warranto*, or at the instance of the people acting through an application in behalf of their representatives, to refer the constitutional question to the Court and to take its opinion thereupon. He is too late. He has, in his own mad folly, been blind to his own opportunities. The golden moment for him has gone by, and forever. His hour was when the Senate lawfully restored the War Secretary to his office. Had the President then, acquiescing presently in its action, proceeded, for his own ultimate relief from his fancied grievance, to cause the proper case to be made and submitted for judicial cognizance, he would have been acting wisely, patriotically and with the hearty consent of the people of all parties. But, if he saw this, he failed to improve the opportunity. He turned his back upon the lawful remedy, and flung himself defiantly against the strength of the people. And now no breadth or length of *ex post facto* judicial interpretation declaring the invalidity of the law which he has defied can excuse this man's arbitrary assumption of power, or lessen the magnitude of his offense. For him, all the more that he is the Chief Executive, and for all of us who would be loyal citizens, the letter of the law as enacted shall ever, "constitution or not, be held binding until set aside by the proper tribunal."

We repeat that the case is a simple one. The laws and the Constitution deal abundantly with it. To the lawful tribunal, it is to be remitted by the people, and the people, from the least to the highest, from President to ploughman, of all sections and of all parties, *must* and *will* abide by the result. In that obedience will be Law, Order, Patriotism and Peace. In resistance would be Rebellion, to be swiftly and sternly crushed.

Furthermore, it is now too late to let this grave matter pass off by making a case for judicial interpretation. We repeat that no amount of such interpretation, be it which way it might, can lessen the offense of him who has dared beforehand to usurp in his own person those judicial functions, to disregard his oath as the Executive, and of his own revolutionary and despotic will, to declare what laws he will or will not obey. If the President, who is bound to obey like the humblest of us, and who is sworn to execute as the highest of us, the embodiment of our power, may do this with impunity, much more might any private citizen refuse a simple obedience to such laws as he may find distasteful to his opinions or unfriendly to his personal interests. The representatives of the people have determined to uphold the power which the people have committed to the legislative branch of the government. They will, further, not flinch from their not less high and solemn duty to protect and vindicate the Supreme Judiciary of the nation from such dangerous and revolutionary encroachments by the Executive upon its constitutional prerogatives. Of the three great divisions of our Government, two stand to-day equally assailed by the third. The defense of both has been wisely entrusted by the people to one of them, with ample powers in law and in fact. And so because this offender is our Chief Magistrate, our sworn Executive, we shall make of his high offence and its just punishment a perpetual example, that hereafter, for all time, it may be known that no citizen stands so high that the law cannot reach him, or so low that the law will not protect him.

In the interest of peace, of business prosperity, of that repose for every element of the public welfare which the people need and must have, we urge upon the National Legislature the speediest performance of its duties. And if impeachment results in conviction, we shall find that our representatives have grappled with and finally overthrown that man who, as we believe, is and has been, for every hour of his Chief Magistracy, the head and front and life of a deep-laid and continuous plot against the Union and its laws. Let them vindicate at once the law which he defies and the Constitution which he has trampled upon, by submitting him to all their obligations, and, if guilty, to every tittle of their penalties!

THE New Orleans *Republican* advocates in strong terms the nomination of Hon. EDWARD H. DURELL for the Vice Presidency at the hands of the Chicago Convention. Judge DURELL is a man of rare judicial ability, unexceptional character and high scholastic attainments, and would prove an excellent selection. In the face of Mr. JOHNSON's treachery, however, the Republican party will be extremely slow to select any man hailing from the South as a candidate for the second office within the gift of the people.

STATE NEWS.

—Rev. Wm. Fulton, of Indiana, Pa., received a valentine covering $150 on Valentine's day.

—Wm. Donovan is to be executed at York, on the 31st of March for the murder of the Squibb family.

—A daughter of J. G. Thompson, Indiana, came near killing herself by an overdose of corrosive sublimate prescribed by a physician.

—The Pottsville *Journal* gives the quantity of anthracite coal sent from Pennsylvania to tidewater during the year 1867, as 12,030,571 tons, being an increase of 271,081 tons over the year 1866. Of semi anthracite and bituminous reaching tide water there were last year 2,235,738 tons, being a decrease of 22,588 tons from the preceding year. This gives an aggregate of 14,266,409 tons, and an increase of 188,703 tons.

—It may not be generally known to our own citizens, says the Butler *Press*, but nevertheless it is a fact, that Butler is one of eight counties which have paid off their liabilities to the State. The other seven counties which have done likewise are Beaver, Blair, Crawford, Centre, Delaware, McKean and Montgomery. Many of the counties are heavily indebted to the State. For instance: Erie owes $18,000; Clarion, $4,800; Mercer, $2,800; Venango, $2,800, &c. We are proud that Butler stands at the head of the counties which maintain their credit with the State, and sets an example to more pretentious neighbors.

—The Erie *Gazette* says: "From what we learn in regard to the late forced loan of over $300,000 from the safe of John Stonehill, we incline very strongly to the belief that the leader of the party taking it was one of the sons, a younger —and not so exemplary—child than Joseph. In him, the family trait of avaricousness must have become developed into a disregard of the statute. We understand that he has not been seen or heard of since the affair took place. The amount missing is over $300,000—but how much cannot exactly be ascertained. In conversation with a responsible gentleman who has just returned from the oil regions, we learn that this opinion largely obtains in that region."

—A foreign mathematician has calculated that half a million people in Paris alone have averaged half an hour each in trying to solve the "Roman Question" puzzle, which is neither more nor less than the double lock puzzle. The time altogether amounts to fifty-seven years of one man's life, working twelve hours a day. Paris is now putting its brains over another toy called the "Mexican question."

—A boy in Wisconsin went to draw a pail of water, and while bringing it home slipped and fell. Before he could get up his clothing was frozen to the ground, and a flap on his back could not arise. Cold weather in Wisconsin.

—An irrepressible Yankee is boring a hole in the Black Hills to furnish Cheyenne with a volcano to be far superior to Vesuvius in every respect. It will be illuminated by natural means on every Fourth of July.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Diseases of the Bladder.
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Are the Great Diuretic of the age.
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Never fail to Cure.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are endorsed by all who have tried them.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are daily increasing in popularity.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are Sugar Coated and easy to take.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are sold by Druggists generally.
At 50 cents a box.

THE MISERABLES

of this bright and cheerful world ARE THE DYSPEPTICS. Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental enjoyment. Between the stomach and the brain there is a vicious and wonderful alliance. If the one is disordered the other is gloomy, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the healthy.

In this a condition that any rational human being is willing to endure, when the means of certain, immediate and permanent relief can be obtained everywhere?

The Dyspeptic sees all fate in his own hands. He deliberately chooses to banish forever his disorder that racks his body and disturbs the mind with nameless horrors, he has only to step to the nearest drug store and procure a pair of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

No phase of Dyspepsia that ever yet resisted the alterative tonic and an I billious operation of this potent VEGETABLE specific. It literally regenerates the lethargic stomach; rouses into healthy action the dormant liver; gets to fight the dismal fancies that infest the mind; gently relieves and regulates the bowels, during each of the unbridled nervous; restores the appetite and tones, as it were, a new constitute of the despairing and debilitated invalid.

Ladies who suffer from indigestion have only to take a small dose of this pure vegetable preventive, once or twice a day, to secure entire exemption from the pains and penalties of a weak stomach and that perfect functional regularity, which but few of Nature's unhereditarily enjoy.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook of cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Tittsill. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured a l the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these col mns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic disease than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St.
January 26th, 1868.

1776. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The Pittsburgh daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the fourth year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful one to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be conducted so as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months ..... $2.00.
Six Months ..... 4.00.
One Year ..... 8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a copious selection of literary and miscellaneous items, together with everything of interest pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to lead a farmer with the former and profession. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority, for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used continuously by the Court Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important cases, to determine the ruling prices on the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at regular rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber ..... $1.50.
Clubs of Five ..... 7.50.
Clubs of Ten ..... 13.00.
—and one to the getter up the club.

For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PERSHING, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 75 and 77 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia copying the above, and sending us a marked copy, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. HINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, No. 54 FOURTH Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

THE HOUSEHOLD TREASURE

"Queen of the Wash Tub."

The best Washing and Cleansing Fluid in the World. POSITIVELY PRESERVATIVE OF FABRIC. Is the best and cheapest article introduced by home families, and in demand everywhere. It makes cooking pans, whiter, clean and saves

HEALTH, LABOR, TIME and MONEY.

Gives to a brisk. For sale by Grocers and Druggists. 10 cents each bottle.

Manufactured by the

Hess Manufacturing Co.

Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO MINERS OF IRON ORE.—A Company owning a vein large from the Property in Pennsylvania, from which ore has been mined for a thousand years, desires to sell, or the services of making a contract with responsible parties of ore thinking of coming from their property, under lease, royalty, or on shares, as may be agreed upon. No one need apply but those who are prepared to go to work with the business of mining from ore, and have means sufficient to justify and continue such efficiently and economically. For information apply to HENRY D. MOORE,
fe24:3t Bliss Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPERS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

NEW, BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP,

AT No. 107 MARKET STREET,

(NEAR FIFTH.)

JOS. B. HUGHES & BRO.

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J. VIENNOT & CO., General NEWSPAPER, CORRESPONDING & ADVERTISING AGENTS,

133 Nassau Street, New York.

REFERENCES.—Mr. Jas. C. Hamersley, Druggist, corner Broadway and Canal Street, New York; Messrs. Ayer & Co., 101 Greenwich st., New York; Messrs. Hall & Mudge, Stationers, 82 Beekman st., New York; Messrs. Bruce, Son & Co., Type Founders, 13 Chambers st., New York; Messrs. Hagar & Co., Type Founders, 10 Gold st., N. Y. fe21:78:mw

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGERS.

We have made arrangements whereby we can offer them to the trade at the Lowest Prices, put up in cases of 6 dozen and 1 dozen. A full supply at wholesale and retail, will be found at 84 Wood st. always on hand.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
fe10 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

HOPE SPICE MILLS.

E. E. SINGHAST, C. A. STEVENS,

RINEHART & STEVENS.

Successors to J. D. DRAVO, manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE MILLS, Nos. 12 and 14 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh. Pearl Barley, Oat Meal and Corn Meal always on hand. Repairing done to order promptly. Orders by mail will call for and deliver same day. se21:mwfy

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The Co Partnership heretofore existing between BURNS & NOLAN, in the Plastering business, was dissolved on the 24th of February, 1868, by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by Mr. BURNS, who will settle all the accounts fe21:3t

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,

135 & 140 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Carriages for Funerals, $6.00. Hearse for Funerals, $6.00. Horses bought and sold on commission. Good Turn-out & Jr. proposition.
ce30 52:w WM. WARD.

KNABE & CO.'S

GOLD MEDAL

Premium Piano Fortes

For sale only by CHARLOTTE BLUME,
fe6 42 Fifth street, 2d door above Wood.

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. KEETH,

No. 66 Smithfield Street,
bought and sold fe24

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

Just received, the above amount of

BROOM HANDLES,

Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade

W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
1:79 221 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FRESH OAT MEAL and GRITS.

—Just received, a fresh lot of

KIN DRIED OAT MEAL AND GRITS.

Also, Pearl Corn Grits, of superior quality, for sale wholesale and retail by

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
fe21 Corner Liberty and Canal streets.

BELTING.—Leather and Gum

Belting; also, Gum Hose, Steam Packing, Gaskets, &c., of the best quality and at lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction; also, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
fe15 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

FOR RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE, with six acres of ground, stable and orchard, near Arthur's Station. For terms apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.
fe10

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.
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of this bright and cheerful world ARE THE DYSPEPTICS. Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental enjoyment. Between the stomach and the brain there is a vicious and wonderful alliance. If the one is disordered the other is gloomy, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the healthy.

In this a condition that any rational human being is willing to endure, when the means of certain, immediate and permanent relief can be obtained everywhere?

The Dyspeptic sees all fate in his own hands. He deliberately chooses to banish forever his disorder that racks his body and disturbs the mind with nameless horrors, he has only to step to the nearest drug store and procure a pair of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

No phase of Dyspepsia that ever yet resisted the alterative tonic and an I billious operation of this potent VEGETABLE specific. It literally regenerates the lethargic stomach; rouses into healthy action the dormant liver; gets to fight the dismal fancies that infest the mind; gently relieves and regulates the bowels, during each of the unbridled nervous; restores the appetite and tones, as it were, a new constitute of the despairing and debilitated invalid.

Ladies who suffer from indigestion have only to take a small dose of this pure vegetable preventive, once or twice a day, to secure entire exemption from the pains and penalties of a weak stomach and that perfect functional regularity, which but few of Nature's unhereditarily enjoy.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook of cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Tittsill. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured a l the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these col mns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic disease than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St.
January 26th, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION,
PITTSBURGH, February 4, 1868.

THE SCHOOLHOUSES OF THE

in this city will be opened to receive Children entitled to attend the Common Schools, on MONDAY, the 24th day of February, 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Children will be admitted only on the production of a Certificate of Vaccination, which will be given by the Physicians appointed for that purpose by the Board of Health, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at the Schoolhouse in each District.

The Schools will be opened daily with closing exercises on FRIDAY afternoon of each week, and will be closed on the 24th day of December, 1868, for the Christmas holidays.

By order of the Board.

JARVIS M. BRUSH, President.

PITTSBURGH, February 24th, 1868.

WE, THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF JOHN WESLEY, intend building a NEW CHURCH on Webster street. We therefore pray be generous public for their aid, as our present church is 100 small. Please help us and God will help you.

(Trustees,) JOHN WILLIAMS,
CHARLES MILLER,
DANIEL JACKSON,
JOHN PAXTON,
JOSEPH CARTER,
NELSON DAVIS,
fe24:3t Rev. D. H. WILLIAMS.

LAST FREE LECTURE,

BY A. O'LEARY, M. D.,

TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) Feb 26th,

AT LAFAYETTE HALL

On the BRAIN and NERVES, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA, &c., as the wonderful and other maladies that affect the nerves, illustrated with the finest and best collection of Manikins Models ever known, &c., in the world. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

W. H. MARTIN,
fe26:1t Agent and Manager.

MASONIC HALL.

LECTURE BY

MISS CLARA BARTON,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHARITY FUND, G. A. R.,

SUBJECT—INCIDENTS OF ARMY LIFE.

Monday Evening, March 2d.

Tickets for sale at C. C. Mellor's and Batz, Knake & Boettler's Music Stores.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½. fe26:3t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF J. MEYER & CO., Pittsburgh, has this day been dissolved. LIVINGSTON BROTHER will continue in the

Oil Refining Business,

And assume all liabilities of the old firm.

J. MEYER & CO.,
LIVINGSTON BROTHERS.
February 15th, 1868. fe25:3

BARNSLEY TABLE LINEN,

HUCK TOWELINGS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
LINEN SHEETING,
PILLOW LINEN,

For sale at reduced prices by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

85 FIFTH STREET.
fe26

THE BEST FITTING DRAWERS

IN THE WORLD ARE THE

Patent Pantaloon Drawers,

The genuine bear our trade mark,

P. P. D.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS

No 58 White St., New York

D. P. HATCH

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

No. 98 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Real Estate and Personal Property Bought and Sold.

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO

Negotiation of Loans, Attend to the Renting of Property, Collection of Claims, &c., &c.

fe26:3

THE HUMAN NOSE.

POLYPUS OF THE NOSE;
NASAL CATARRH;
OZAENA, LOSS OF SMELL, Etc.

All Diseases of the Mucous Membrane of the Head and Throat Successfully Treated by

Dr. ABORN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

For Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and the Organs of the Chest.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ROOMS,

No. 134 Smithfield Street.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. fe24

NOTICE.—WM METCALF, formerly of CHAS. KNAP NEPHEWS, is a Member of our firm, in date from January 1st, 1868. SAM'L. DUFF retiring. Style of firm same as before.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

GENERAL PARTNERS
WM. METCALF, REUBEN MILLER,
GEO. W. BARR, HUGH PARKIN.
SPECIAL PARTNER.
S. M. KIER.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

Office, 38 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

fe21:149

The Highest Market Price

PAID FOR

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

GOLD, SILVER,

COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,

Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

THE

Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Co.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The Co Partnership heretofore existing between BURNS & NOLAN, in the Plastering business, was dissolved on the 24th of February, 1868, by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by Mr. BURNS, who will settle all the accounts fe21:3t

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,

135 & 140 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Carriages for Funerals, $6.00. Hearse for Funerals, $6.00. Horses bought and sold on commission. Good Turn-out & Jr. proposition.
ce30 52:w WM. WARD.

KNABE & CO.'S

GOLD MEDAL

Premium Piano Fortes

For sale only by CHARLOTTE BLUME,
fe6 42 Fifth street, 2d door above Wood.

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. KEETH,

No. 66 Smithfield Street,
bought and sold fe24

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

Just received, the above amount of

BROOM HANDLES,

Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade

W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
1:79 221 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FRESH OAT MEAL and GRITS.

—Just received, a fresh lot of

KIN DRIED OAT MEAL AND GRITS.

Also, Pearl Corn Grits, of superior quality, for sale wholesale and retail by

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
fe21 Corner Liberty and Canal streets.

BELTING.—Leather and Gum

Belting; also, Gum Hose, Steam Packing, Gaskets, &c., of the best quality and at lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction; also, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
fe15 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

FOR RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE, with six acres of ground, stable and orchard, near Arthur's Station. For terms apply to

B. McLA

FROM WASHINGTON.

Message from the President.

He Attempts to Justify His Removal of Secretary Stanton.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1868.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following message, which was read in secret session, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The Senate removed from it the injunction of secresy.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 21st instant, as follows:

Whereas, The Senate have received and considered the communication of the President, stating that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and has designated the Adjutant General of the Army to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, that under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War, and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*."

This resolution is confined to the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, and to designate another officer to perform the duties of the office *ad interim*, and by its preamble is made expressly applicable to the removal of Mr. Stanton, and the designation to act *ad interim* of the Adjutant General of the Army. Without, therefore, attempting to discuss the general power of removal as to all officers, upon which subject no expression of opinion is contained in the resolution, I shall confine myself to the question as thus limited, the power to remove the Secretary of War.

It is declared in the resolution "that under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*." As to the question of power under the Constitution, I do not propose at present to enter upon its discussion. The uniform practice from the beginning of the government, as established by every President who has exercised the office, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, have settled the question in favor of the power of the President to remove all officers, excepting a class holding appointments of a judicial character. No practice or any decision has ever excepted a Secretary of War from the general power of the President to make removals from office. It is only necessary then that I should refer to the power of the Executive under the laws of the United States to remove from office the Secretary of War.

The resolution denies that under these laws this power has any existence. In other words, it affirms that no such authority is recognized or given by the statutes. If it is given by the laws of the United States which deny the President the power to remove that officer? I know but two laws which bear upon this question. The first in order of time is the Act of August 7th, 1789, creating the Department of War, which, after providing for a Secretary as its principal officer, proceeds as follows:

SECTION 2. That there shall be in the said Department an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called chief clerk in the Department of War, and also whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers pertaining to the said Department.

It is clear that this act, passed by a Congress, many of whose members participated in the formation of the Constitution, so far from denying the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, recognizes it as existing in the Executive alone, without the concurrence of the Senate, or of any other department of the Government. Furthermore, this act does not purport to confer the power by legislative authority, nor in fact was there any other existing legislation through which it was bestowed upon the Executive. The recognition of the power by this act is therefore complete, as a recognition under the Constitution itself, for there was no other source or authority from which it could be derived.

The other act, which refers to this question, is that regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed by Congress on the second day of March, 1867. The first section of that act is in the following words:

That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and any person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office and shall become duly qualified to act thereto, is and shall be entitled to hold office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided; provided that the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, shall hold and continue to hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject nevertheless to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The fourth section of the same act restricts the tent of office to the limit prescribed by the law creating them. This proviso precedes part of the first section which the proviso, declares to be, that every person holding a civil office, to which he has been or may be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed. It purports to take from the Executive, during the fixed time established for the tenure of office, the independent power of removal, and to require for such removal the concurrent action of the President and the Senate. The proviso that follows proceeds to fix the term of office of the general heads of departments, whose term never had been defined before, by prescribing that they shall hold their office respectfully for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Thus, as to these enumerated officers, the proviso takes from the President the power of removal, except with the advice and consent of the Senate. By its terms, however, before he can be deprived of the power to displace them, it must appear that he himself has appointed them. It is only in that case they have any tenure of office, or any independent right to hold during the term of the President and one month after the cessation of his official functions. The proviso, therefore, gives no tenure of office to any one force, who has been appointed by any predecessor, and not by himself. The proviso has no reference to any successor, who has been appointed by the President, but not by his predecessor. It therefore left the question of the power of removal in the case of such successor to be governed by the Constitution as it existed before the act was passed.

In the case of Mr. Stanton, he held the appointment under which he was at once office of Secretary of War was conferred upon him by my immediate predecessor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He has received from me no appointment as the head of the War Department. Whatever right he had to hold the office was derived from that original appointment and my own acquiescence. The law was not intended to protect such an incumbent of the War Department, by taking from the President the power to remove him. This, in my judgment, is perfectly clear, and the law itself admits of no other construction. We find in all that portion of the first section which precedes the proviso that as to civil officers generally the President is deprived of the power of removal, and it is plain that if there had been no proviso that power would just as clearly have been taken from him so far as it applies to the seven heads of departments. But for reasons, which were no doubt satisfactory to Congress, these principal officers were specially provided for, and as to them the express and only requirement is that the President who has appointed them shall not, without the advice and consent of the Senate, remove them from office. The consequence is that as to my Cabinet, embracing the officers designated in the 1st section of the act, takes from me the power, without the concurrence of the Senate, to remove any one of them I have appointed, but it does not give those of them as I have appointed, nor such of them as I have not appointed, nor give to them any tenure of office beyond my pleasure. An examination of this act, then, shows that while in one part of the section provision is made for a class of officers designated by their official titles, who are exempted from the general terms of the law, and in reference to whom a clear distinction is made as to the general power of removal, limited in the first clause of the section. This distinction is, that as to such of these enumerated officers as held office under the appointment of the President, the power of removal can only be exercised by him with the consent of the Senate, but as to those who have not been appointed by him there is no like denial of power to displace them. It would be his power to do so in plain meaning of this act, a violation of the plain meaning of this enactment to place heads of departments on this footing, as these I say myself, ments have been appointed by no tenure As to him this law gives him no tenure of office. The members of my Cabinet who have been appointed by me as by this act entitled to hold office for one month after the term of my office shall cease, but Mr. Stanton was not, against the wishes of my successor, hold a moment thereafter. If he were permitted by that successor to hold for the first two weeks, would that successor have no power to remove him? But the power of my successor over him would be no greater than my own. Any successor would have the power to remove Mr. Stanton after permitting him to remain a term of two weeks, because he was appointed by me. I, who have tolerated Mr. Stanton no more than two years, certainly have the same right to remove him, and upon the same ground, namely, that he was not appointed by me, but by my predecessor. Under this construction of the Tenure of Office act, I have never doubted my power to remove him. Whether the act was constitutional or not, it was always my opinion that it did not secure him from removal. I was aware that there were doubts as to the construction of the law and from the first deemed it desirable that at the earliest possible moment these doubts should be settled, and the true construction of the act fixed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. My order of suspension in August last was intended to place the case in such a position as would make a resort to a judicial decision both necessary and proper. My understanding and wishes, however, under that order of suspension, were frustrated, and the late order for Mr. Stanton's removal was a further step towards the accomplishment of that purpose.

I repeat that my own conviction as to the true construction of the law, and as to the constitutionality, were well settled and were sustained by every member of my Cabinet, including Mr. Stanton himself. Upon the question of constitutionality each one in turn deliberately advised me that the tenure of office act was unconstitutional. Upon the question whether as to those members to whom I had succeeded by my predecessor, that act took from me the power to remove them, those members emphatically, in presence of the others sitting in the Cabinet, said that they did not come within the provisions of the act, and that it was no protection to them. No one dissented from this conclusion, and I understood all to acquiesce in its correctness. In a matter of such consequence I was not disposed to rest my own opinions though fortified by my constitutional advisers. I have therefore sought to have the question at as early a day as possible before the Supreme Court of the United States for final and authoritative decision.

In respect to so much of the resolution as relates to the designation of an officer to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, I have only to say I have exercised this power under the provisions of the first section of the Act of February 13th, 1795, which, so far as they are applicable to vacancy caused by removals, I understand them to be still in force. The legislation upon the subject of *ad interim* appointments in the Executive Departments stands as to the War office as follows: The section of the act of the 7th of August, 1789, made no provision for a vacancy in the very case of a removal of the head of the War Department, and upon such a vacancy the charge and custody of the records, books and papers to the Chief Clerk. Next by the act of the 8th of May, 1792, section eight it is provided that in case of vacancy occasioned by death, absence from the seat of Government, of sickness of the head of the War Department, the President may authorize a person to perform the duties of the office until a successor is appointed, or the disability removed. The act, it will be observed, does not provide for the case of a vacancy caused by removal. Then by the first section of the act of February 13th, 1795, it is provided that in case of any vacancy the President may appoint a person to perform the duties while the vacancy exists. These are followed by that of the 20th of February, 1863, by the first section of which provision is again made for a vacancy caused by removal,

The Pittsburgh Gazette

A DILEMMA.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Which is the maiden I love best?
Twenty are now tossing round me;
Three in their milk-white arms have wound me
Gently—yet I feel no rest!
One hath showered her black locks o'er me;
Ten kneel on the ground before me,
Casting forth such beams of mine
That I'm pierced—O! through and through.
Bacchus! Gods! What can I do?
Which must I love best?

Tell me—(ah! more gently take me,
Sweet one, in thy warm white arms!)
Tell me—which will never forsake me
Through all life's ills and harms?
Is it she whose blood is retreating
From that forehead crowned with pride?
Is it she whose pulse is beating
Full against my unarmed side?
What do all these things betide?
Strong my doubts grow—strong and stronger;
Quick! I give answer to my call!
If ye pause a moment longer,
I shall love ye—all!

EPHEMERIS.

—Penobscot bay is frozen over.

—Spain is to furnish 25,000 soldiers to the Pope.

—Horace Greeley lectured in St. Louis on Thursday.

—Utah has a phrenological barber who cuts hair scientifically.

—Utah has sixteen thousand school children and moderately good schools.

—New Albany is rejoicing in the entire disappearance of the ice in the river.

—There are twenty-five institutions for the deaf and dumb in the United States.

—Rossini says that Adelina Patti shall never marry a man who is not either a Duke or a tenor.

—Judge J. S. Holt, of Texas, died on the 10th inst. He was a brother of the Hon Joseph Holt.

—The Republicans of Portland, Me., have renominated Captain Jacob M'Clellan for Mayor.

—The condition of affairs in North Mississippi is said to be very lamentable, money and hope both gone.

—Hartford, Conn., boasts of having more unfinished church spires than any city of its size in the world.

—The winter in Santa Fe has, unlike the same season in other places, been unusually mild and pleasant.

—A big freshet, when the ice on the Hudson breaks up, is confidently predicted by weather prophets at Troy.

—Arkansas hotels keep slippery stones instead of soap. They pass off as well as the real article and cost but very little.

—The Brazilian Government has ordered five millions of cartridges from the cartridge works in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

—General Schofield's grand parents—Dr. Townsend Seely and wife—celebrated their golden wedding on the 12th instant.

—Lord Stanly is forty years of age. His father Earl Derby calls him the "old man," because he is so excessively grave and serious.

—Buffalo has had a Spiritual Convention. Delegates from the other world were expected but did not put in an appearance.

—On account of the severity of the weather the increase in the iron tankage of the State was but some 30,000 barrels last month.

—King Train can not succeed in being re-arrested. England has been afraid of burning her fingers again and cannot find a convenient cat's paw.

—The New York *Tribune* approves of the sentiments expressed in this paper by Mrs. Swissheim in her introduction to the memoir of Miss Hawkins.

—Dr. Cumming says that he is no prophet. We don't believe him. He is as false a prophet as Baalam; but finds plenty of asses to believe him.

—Adah Isaacs Menken has a new entertainment, which is said to be styled "Recollections of Two Hemispheres," and is described as being entertaining.

—Any body wanting to buy an opera house cheap can do so at Elimira this week, where the Sheriff is going to sell one, built last year and as good as new.

—Straw and saw dust is the invigorating material from which Russian peasants have been forced to make their not very nourishing bread on account of the severity of the weather.

—Sprague, who is said to be a great authority on cotton factories and whisky, says that Wilmington, Delaware, is the proper place for a cotton factory, and he is going to build one there.

—St. Louis has a sensation. A dead baby is supposed to be in a trunk, which possesses a disagreeable odor. The coffer has never been opened, but will be soon, when a fearful sight is expected.

—Mexican banditti have gone into a very lucrative business. They abduct bankers and judges, and keep them until ransomed. Two a week is the usual average when trade is brisk.

—The Irrepressible Bismarck is not content with Prussian, Austrian, Italian and French affairs, but is threatening to put his fingers, like Jack Horner, into the Alabama pie. We hope he will pull out his plum.

—The deaths from famine at Tunis amount, it is stated, to one hundred and seventy daily, and a fearful sickness is anticipated from the unhealthy state of the atmosphere, resulting from the numbers of unburied dead.

—There are three hundred and fifty-three students this term in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. One hundred and eighty-seven of these are from our own State, and the majority of the remainder are Southerners.

—A female in New Orleans has petitioned councils to give her money enough to pay her expenses to Washington, where she expects to take possession of an English fortune of $265,000, all depending on her speedy arrival at the capital.

—The *Sentinel on the Border*, published in Louisville, and claiming a larger circulation in Michigan than any paper out of Detroit, and in Ohio than any other paper out of Cincinnati, has hoisted the name of Jefferson Davis for President, to its column's head.

—Opera House Pike is described as a fine looking Hebrew, with a moustache an eighth of an inch shorter than Jeromes, somewhat longer than the Indian Herb Doctor's and a good deal shorter than that of an ex-cavalry officer, well known in most of our large cities.

—At last we have another instance of progress to record. The Northern Central Railroad Company has determined to uniform all its officers and employes in or about passenger trains or stations. This order carried out will give a much more respectable appearance to the men, and at the same time prove a great convenience to passengers.

—Although the area of Pennsylvania is smaller than that of several of the other States, and a large portion of that area is mountainous and rugged, there is a much greater extent of railroad in this State than in any other. There are finished, or nearly finished, 4,628 miles of railroad built, at a cost of $222,000,000, which is about one-eighth of all the money spent upon works of this character in this country, although we have but about one-twelfth of the number of miles of road.

—One of the most portentous rumors now abroad is that from Europe, of a fresh revolt in India. When we remember the fiendish character of many of the people, and the terrible outrages committed by them at Delhi, Lucknow and other places, we can sympathize with the shudder which runs through England at the merest hint of a repetition of those horrors. And when we reflect that there are but about eighty thousand English troops and from forty to fifty thousand civilians among a native population of 150,000,000, is it any wonder that we shake at the mere report of an insurrection among them, as if we were ourselves overtaken by some dire calamity?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT required immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption, and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 5oct16&T

BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES.

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 25 to 35, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed wetting in children.

The Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is inequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregular, Painful or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which tends to the Watery or Calculous deposit ions, and all Inflammatory Appearances are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Stricture of the Urethra, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for diseases and Delicate Constitutions, of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Diseases, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Eruptions of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

and cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in fact all cases in which a BLOOD DISORDER OR MORE WASH.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY,

And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S.

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

43:NWF

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warrant as total to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. 1sfical

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Foundersand Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Casings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 12 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. 1sfical

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Skill Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machine and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 139 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. 4:16:66:dAwT

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 1sjan:NFY

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 218 PENN STREET,

mh24:1Y22 PITTSBURGH.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

To Purchasers of Clothing.

CRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street.

In order to close out their still large assortment of

Boys', Youth's and Children's

CLOTHING,

Are now offering goods at DECIDED BARGAINS.

BOYS' SUITS FOR $5.00!

All other goods equally low.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

ja24:87

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, all of which are selected and marked at prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. nov5:1ss

P. McARDLE.

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 **ST. CLAIR STREET,** have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:3ss

DYERS AND SCOURERS.

H. J. LANCE,

Nos. 125 and 127 Third Street

DYER AND SCOURER,

Straw Goods Cleaned or Dyed

KID GLOVES and LADIES' PLUMES cleaned or dyed.

C. G. FISHER'S

FANCY

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment

No. 61 DIAMOND ALLEY,

Between Wood and Smithfield streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All goods returned in two weeks. Goods left subject to the owner twelve months. my18:1y

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S.

We have just received a fine assortment of all goods in our line, such as

COTTON HOSIERY,

MERINO HOSIERY,

SPRING GLOVES.

AN EXTRA FINE LOT OF

BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS.

IN GENT'S AND LADIES'

UNDERWEAR.

We have a full line for Spring and Summer. We have received a complete variety of

Linen Width's, for Ladies, Gent's & Children;
Lace Handkerchiefs, of all kinds;
Lace Collars;
Morrison's star Shirts;
Nainsook swiss;
Victoria Lawn, Linen Cambric, etc.

Ristori Aprons,

Different sizes and beautiful patterns.

OUR LINE OF KID GLOVES

WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

VELVET RIBBONS in all colors.

The new DERBY SHAKSPEARE COLLAR, in all large and small.

☞ Wholesale buyers will do well to give us a trial.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,

78 & 80 Market St.

fe20

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS;
DIMITY BANDS;
NEW STYLE RUFFLINGS;
BUCK AND BULLION FRINGES;
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, all widths and shades;
THE LATEST POUF TIE, something new, for Ladies.

A LARGE LOT OF

PLAIN AND HEM STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

VERY CHEAP.

A full line of all shades and sizes

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES;

TASSELED KID GLOVES.

A choice assortment of FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

THE CELEBRATED

Bismarck Paper Collars,

For which we are the Wholesale Agents. Also, agents for METROPOLITAN and KEYSTONE Paper Collar Companies.

Buying, as we do, exclusively for cash, we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

77 and 79 Market Street.

fe17:

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

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OF REAL LACES!

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BERTHAS,

BARBES,

COIFFURES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

COLLARS, &c.

PRICES REMARKABLY LOW!

☞ Ladies should not delay their selection till the stock is broken.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

fe21

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

☞ Remember the place.

No. 87 Market Street.

1868. **FEBRUARY.** 1868.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

Have now open a LARGE NEW STOCK, which they offer at

LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN PRICES.

Merchants desiring to assort up, and save the advance, should call at

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DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 Fifth Street.

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents,

FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de26

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

third house above Diamond alley.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST!

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 128 SMITHFIELD ST., between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock at VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 166 Smithfield street.

oct8 s29

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE

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Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

jy2 P. C. DUFFY.

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Leather Belting.

No. 609 LIBERTY ST., 2d floor 3d Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

JOHN PECK, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, 99 Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh. Always on hand a general assortment of Ladies' Hair Nets, Bands, Curls, Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, Scalps, Guard Chains, Bracelets, &c. A good price in cash will be given for Raw Hair.

Ladies' and gentlemen's hair-cutting done in a neatest manner. 1sjy14

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Warm Air Registers and Ventilators,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S,

oct15:2s1 No. 225 LIBERTY ST.

WALL PAPERS!

WALL PAPERS!

Comprising a full stock of all grades, from the cheap Brown to the fine Stamped Gold Paper, to be sold as low at the lowest rates. Call and see at

107 MARKET STREET, near 4th.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS!

FROM ENGLAND.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED the first importation of the season, per steamers RUSSIA and IOWA, of our spring stock of

English Brussels Carpets,

VELVET RUGS AND MATS,

ENGLISH EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS,

The finest assortment, latest styles and lowest prices in the city.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

fe12

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

BOTTOM PRICES.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a large assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a reduction from previous season's prices UNPARALLED SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

OIL CLOTHS,

Of every goods, and decidedly the largest stock in any house in the city.

McCALLUM BROTHERS

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

fe101

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

ja18:dAwF (OVER BATES & BELL'S.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

NEW SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETS!

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES,

AND

CURTAIN GOODS,

PURCHASED LAST MONTH FOR CASH

These goods could not now be replaced for the same cost, and are offered FOR CASH at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Far Below Their Present Value,

At the place where bargains can always be had on the best stock in this market.

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

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OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

Manufacturers of

Eureka Carbon Oil,

THE CELEBRATED

Sperm Lubricating Oils,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,

Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils; Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,

19 Irwin Street,

PITTSBURGH.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Dalzell's Block, Duquesne Way,

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PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:

WARING, KING & CO.,

127 Walnut St., Phila.

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL.

Brand—"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

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TACK BROTHERS,

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Petroleum and its Products,

PITTSBURGH OFFICE—De Bell's Building corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—247 Walnut st.
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EAGLE OIL WORKS,

Lawrenceville.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners and Dealers in

PETROLEUM,

OFFICE, SECOND STORY, CORNER HAND-COCK STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.

J. G. HUFFUM. C. A. KNOWLES. W. R. WHITEHEAD

SOHO OIL WORKS,

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

No. 187 CLAIR STREET.

HUFFUM, KNOWLES & CO.

CANCERS POSITIVELY CURED

Without the use of the KNIFE or CAUSTIC, and with

Comparatively Little Pain.

Reliable in its effects IN ALL CASES. Demonstrated beyond the

POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBT.

Send for Circulars, References, &c. Address

DR. T. J. KISNER,

WHEELING, W. VA.

ja30:1s2

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JAS. D. HENDERSON.....JOS. HARPER.

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

239 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

Consignments solicited. Refer to Cashier Monongahela Bank, Pittsburgh. 1sjy14

M. STEERE.....J. A. STEERE

M. STEERE & SON,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,

And Produce generally, No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. P. RITCHART

KEIL & RITCHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

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my24:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT KNOX, Jr.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

Office, 413 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

L. J. BLANCHARD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

286 Penn Street.

ap18:1y

ALEX. M'KANE.....J. B. ANJER.

M'KANE & ANJER,

Commission Merchants,

Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE generally, No. 31 WATER, above Smithfield street.

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally. No. 19 Market street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe22:1m3

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Pacific Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, and shades:

THE LARGEST POUF TIE, something new, for Ladies.

A LARGE LOT OF

PLAIN AND HEM STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

VERY CHEAP.

A full line of all shades and sizes

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES;

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PRICES REMARKABLY LOW!

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107 MARKET STREET, near 4th.

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INSURANCE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. G. McKELVY, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE SKELD, General Agent.

Office, 62 Fourth street, Duquesne Building, Nos. 6 and 8 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Will insure risks of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by directors who are well known to the community, and who offer to the public ample security, and determine to maintain the character which they have so long enjoyed, for the protection to those who desire to be insured.

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James McKelvy,	William G. Evans,
Alexander Speer,	Capt. Geo. Sheld's,
Andrew Aiken,	Philip Reno,
David M. Long,	Wm. Morrison,
D. Thaxter,	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

IN FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 43 Ohio St., Alleghany, Pa.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin, Geo. H. Riddle, Simon Drum, T. M. Harper, J. R. Smith, W. M. Stewart, Joseph Lassiter.

GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.
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OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 85 Fifth Street, Bank Block.

This is a Home Company, and insures against loss by Fire exclusively.

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DIRECTORS:

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Robert Patrick,	John Vaughan,
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Josiah King,	John Vaughan,
Jas. A. Nimick,	A. Anderson,
Henry Sproul,	

1sjy13

INDEMNITY

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office: 425 and 427 CHESTNUT ST.,

Near Fifth.

DIRECTORS:

Charles W. Hassler,	Thomas R. Lewis,
Thomas Wagner,	Jacob R. Smith,
Jacob S. Smith,	Edward C. Dale,
George W. Richards,	Samuel Grant,
	Henry C. Gibson.

CHARLES W. HASSLER, President.
THOMAS WAGNER, Secretary pro tem.
WM. C. STEEL, Counsel.

J. GARDNER COFFIN, Agent,

mh5:6m3 North West cor. Third & Wood sts.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO

OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street. Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN H. ELLIS, President.
JOHN D. McGILVY, Vice President.
JAMES M. COMPTON, Secretary.
Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, N. E. COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

A HOME COMPANY,

TAKING FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS:

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John R. Fahnestock,	Charles A. Arrott,
Hugh Lynch,	Capt. John Shrapnell,
Wm. Van Kirk,	Frank R. Hinsch,
Alex D. Verner,	Capt. Jas. Rees,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WALLS, Vice President.
W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. GORDON, Gen'l Agt.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Flour, Feed, Grain, Dried Fruits, Yeast Ashes, and Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, Nos. 146 and 148 Front street, Pittsburgh.

ORR SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale Grocers and PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. ja13:1s2

INSURANCE.

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Alexander Speer,	Capt. Geo. Sheld's,
Andrew Aiken,	Philip Reno,
David M. Long,	Wm. Morrison,
	D. Thaxter,

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

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DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin, Geo. H. Riddle, Simon Drum, T. M. Harper, J. R. Smith, W. M. Stewart, Joseph Lassiter.

GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.
H

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Crawford County System Discussed in the Union Republican Executive Committee—It is Referred to the Voters.

A meeting of the Union Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the office of C. C. Taylor, Esq., on Grant street. In the absence of J. H. Miller, Esq., Col. T. M. Bayne was chosen President. After the minutes were read, General Pearson, Chairman of the Sub-Committee appointed at the last meeting in reference to the propriety of adopting the Crawford county system, reported that he had corresponded with several gentlemen on the subject, and presented to the Committee the following letter.

MEADVILLE, Feb. 12, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Please receive, herewith, a copy of the rules for making nominations in this county. Experience has shown them not to be free from abuse, but the workings of this system, under them, has been a decided improvement over the preceding one—of having delegates to make nominations. The abuses has been found in the allowance of persons to vote who were not in sympathy with the party. When this can be guarded against, the system is preferable to all others. A later amendment excludes from voting *all* who do not promise to support the ticket at the ensuing election and allows persons arriving at age between the primary and fall elections to vote at the former.

Very respectfully,

DAVID DERICSON.

Gen. A. L. Pearson.

General Pearson then presented the following report of the system as it is now working in Crawford County:

First. The candidates for the several offices shall have their names announced in one or more of the county papers at least three weeks previous to the primary meetings, stating the office, and subject to the action of the party at the said primary meeting.

Second. The voters responding to Republican principles in each town, ward or district, shall meet on the 30th day of August, at the usual place of holding the Spring elections, at 2 o'clock p. m., and proceed to elect one person for Judge and two persons for clerks, who shall form a Board of Election to receive votes and determine who are proper persons to vote and shall hold the polls open until 6 p. m. After the polls are opened, the candidates announced as aforesaid, shall be balloted for, the names of each person voting shall be written on a list at the time of voting, no person being allowed to vote more than once for each office.

Third, After the polls are closed the board shall proceed to count the votes that each candidate has received, and make out the returns accordingly, to be certified to by the Judge and attested by the clerks.

Fourth. The Judge (or one of the clerks appointed by the Judge) of the respective election district, shall meet at the County Seat, on the fourth Tuesday, following the primary meetings, at one o'clock, P. M., having the returns and a list of the voters, and count the votes, and the person having the highest number of votes for any office shall be declared the regular nominee of the Republican party.

Fifth. Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office, the Judges shall proceed to ballot for a choice, the person having the highest number to be the nominee.

Sixth. The Return Judges shall be competent to reject, by a majority, the returns in any election district, where there is evidence of fraud, either in the returns, or otherwise, *to the extent of the frauds committed.*

Seventh. The Return Judges shall have power to appoint Conferees—Senatorial and Congressional—as they may deem required, who shall be recommended to support the person who may receive the largest number of votes cast for that office in their county.

Resolved, That the aforesaid Return Judges may at any time change the mode and manner of selecting candidates as they may be instructed by the people at their primary meeting, due notice being given them by the County Committee.

Resolved, That the chairman of the County Committee be required to issue a call in pursuance of this action of the Committee.

The following resolutions were then adopted by the Committee:

Resolved, 1. That the matter of making nominations hereafter by the Republican party be referred to the primary meetings on the 29th of February; said primary meetings to instruct their delegates in what manner the future nominations shall be made—whether by popular vote or by electing delegates.

2. That this Committee recommend to the Republican voters of each district that they instruct their delegates to the March Convention as to whether the nominations shall hereafter be made by popular vote or by the delegate system.

On motion, this Committee recommend the re-adoption of the district system in making nominations for members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

Another Man Missing—Foul Play Suspected.

Mysterious disappearances are occurring so frequently of late, as to demand some measure on the part of the authorities to investigate the matter, and if, as there is every reason to believe, "foul play" has been resorted to in any of the recent cases reported, to bring the offenders to punishment. Several weeks have elapsed since the disappearance of Mr. Freyvogle, yet not the slightest clue to his whereabouts has been obtained. A week or two later a Mr. Merritt left his home in this city, since when nothing has been heard of him, and Saturday evening last a citizen of the Second Ward, Allegheny, left his house in perfect health, expecting to be absent but a few hours, but has not yet returned, nor can its family learn aught of his whereabouts. The last case referred to is that of Mr. Robert Kincaid, a blacksmith, formerly employed at Mr. Hunter's blacksmith shop, at the corner of Beaver street and Gay alley, Allegheny. Shortly after supper Saturday evening Mr. Kincaid left his home, saying he thought he would return between ten and eleven o'clock. He had when he left home between eighty and one hundred dollars in his possession. The only information in regard to him after leaving home is derived from a Mr. Cook, who states that he met Kincaid on Federal street, Allegheny, and proceeded with him to Penn street, Pittsburgh, where they parted, Kincaid saying he was going to Temperanceville, to purchase a blacksmith shop, and that he had eighty dollars in his pocket to pay for it.

There can be no cause assigned for his disappearance, other than "foul play," as his domestic relations are said to have been of the most pleasant character, and he was a strictly temperate man.

Diligent search has been made by the family and his friends, but no trace has been heard of him other than what we have stated. The matter is worthy of investigation.

How to Invest a Dollar to the Best Advantage.

Now and then opportunities occur to invest a small sum of money where it almost immediately brings a return of ten or a hundred fold. In commercial parlance this is termed "watching the corners." Constantly and persistently taking advantage of these opportunities, whether great or small, has laid the foundation and built up the fortunes of nearly all our very rich men, such as Stewart, Astor and Vanderbilt, of New York, and S. N. Pike, of Cincinnati.

Packard & Co., 58 West 4th, Cincinnati, O., offer in a less extended degree precisely such opportunities. They have an immense stock, which is daily largely in the country, of rich jewelry, silver ware, gold and silver watches, pianos, &c., which they are disposing of on a plan whereby every person who invests a dollar is sure of getting some article of real utility for at least one tenth, sometimes one hundredth part its actual value.

Circulars containing full information are sent free on application to their address. They may be relied upon as strictly honorable and prompt in all their dealings.

A New Telegraph Enterprise.

There is a grand project on foot for a new system of telegraph lines, extending all over the country, and promising the politican effective competition, with the present monopolizing line. The company with ten millions of capital, to be called the National Telegraph Company, has been organized in New York, with Ambrose Sevier, as President; Edward W. Serrell, Engineer; and Ben. Holladay, Robert Squires, George B. Walter, Frederick Prentice and others as Executive Committee, who invite subscriptions to the capital stock, and promise to erect ten thousand miles of wires within one year, reaching to and through all the leading cities of the nation, and to do the business of the public on just principles and at reasonable rates. They believe they will not have to call in more than twenty-five, or at most thirty-five per cent. of the par of the stock; yet they can very soon pay liberal dividends on the full amount. We understand that the company are making liberal distributions of their stock among the business men of the country. The success of the company cannot be questioned. We shall allude to the enterprise again.

Counterfeiter Arrested.—Benj. Breon, charged with passing counterfeit money, was arrested in Warren county, in January last, and after a hearing before a Justice of the Peace was committed to the Warren county jail, from which he afterwards effected his escape. He was subsequently re-arrested by officer A. M. Fowler and brought to this city yesterday morning, when, after a hearing he was by United States Commissioner Gamble, he was committed to jail for a further hearing.

Guilty.—The trial of Samuel Hull, indicted for the murder of Chas. H. Parker, was concluded Tuesday, at Greensburg. The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 18, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT, Allegheny: Allowing Notaries Public in Allegheny county the same fees for taking acknowledgments as allowed Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

Authorizing the Borough of Millvale, Allegheny county, to borrow money for school purposes.

By Mr. FISHER, Lancaster: Authorizing the Governor, Auditor General and Adjutant General to examine Ephrata Mountain Springs, Lancaster county, for an asylum for invalid soldiers and report the price.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Authorizing Pittsburgh to borrow one million dollars for Water Works.

Authorizing the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to issue bonds.

Providing that the firm name of any firm may consist of one general partner.

FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Evening Session—The Free Railroad bill was under discussion.

The question being taken on the amendment allowing companies to increase capital stock, if necessary, to double the original amount, it was defeated.

Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, moved an amendment authorizing companies to borrow double the amount of capital stock on bonds, with the consent of a majority of the stockholders. Defeated.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, moved an amendment allowing them to borrow on bonds the same amount as originally subscribed for stock. Defeated—Yeas, thirteen; Nays, fourteen.

The Senate continued the discussion of the Free Railroad bill. The Senate substitute provides that roads built might connect with other roads on terms to be agreed upon by the respective managements, when approved by the stockholders.

Mr. ERRETT, Allegheny, moved to dispense with the approval of stockholders. Defeated.

Mr. RIDGWAY, of Philadelphia, moved an amendment, requiring the consent of a majority of the stockholders. He did not consider the directors always represented the true views and wishes of the stockholders. His amendment was adopted.

Mr. WALLACE, of Clearfield, in a long speech, appealed to the Senate to adopt a true Railroad law.

The Senate bill then passed on the second reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS ON PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House considered one hundred and forty-five local bills on the private calendar, but before completing the first reading of the list the hour of adjournment arrived.

Adjourned till evening.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The House at eleven o'clock was still debating Mr. HICKMAN'S proposed Constitutional amendments, made the special order for to-night, without result.

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1868.

SENATE.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO LIBERIA.

The Joint Resolution for a steamship line to Liberia was reported affirmatively.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHITE, of Indiana: Protecting the people of Indiana county from imposition in the practice of medicine.

By Mr. McCANDLESS, Philadelphia: Requiring bidders for supplying the State with paper to give bond in ten thousand dollars, and if the lowest bidder fails to accept he is to pay the difference between his bid and the next highest.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, for a committee to investigate in connect on with the allegation that the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery had conferred degrees of Doctors of Medicine without authority.

FREE RAILROAD BILL PASSED.

The Free Railroad bill then came up.

Mr. RIDGEWAY, of Philadelphia, offered an amendment requiring the consent of the authorities of boroughs and cities to pass through their corporate limits. Adopted—yeas twenty-six, nays seven.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, moved an amendment reducing the amount of capital stock for every mile to six thousand dollars, instead of ten thousand, as provided in the Senate substitute. Defeated—yeas twelve, nays twenty-one.

The bill then passed finally as substituted by the Senate.

CERTIFICATES OF HONOR.

Evening Session—Mr. McCONAUGHY, Adams, introduced a joint resolution for purchasing engraved certificates of honor for honorably discharged Pennsylvania soldiers in the late war. Passed to third reading.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Validating the partition of real estate of John Taylor, deceased, of Greensburg.

Incorporating the Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company of Allegheny city.

Changing the times of holding Courts in Butler county.

Empowering the Burgess and Justices of M'Keesport to commit disorderly persons to the County Jail in default of fine.

When the Free Railroad law passed to-day, Mr. ERRETT'S amendment, dispensing with the consent of a majority of the stockholders to connect with other roads, was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS FROM ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, handed to the Clerk the following petitions during the day, from Allegheny county. Four petitions, numerously signed, for the passage of an act relating to the incorporation and recognition and support of colleges.

SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Mr. SMITH, of Allegheny, read in place a supplement to the act extending the limits of Pittsburgh, enabling the townships of Oakland, Pitt, Peebles, Collins and Liberty to retrocede from the city of Pittsburgh, they having been consolidated with Pittsburgh by act of 1867.

M'KEESPORT FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mr. MILLER, of Allegheny, introduced a bill incorporating the McKeesport Academy and Female Seminary.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Members of the State Temperance Convention were extended the privilege of the floor.

PERSONAL ALTERCATIONS.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, had a personal altercation with the Harrisburg *State Guard* relative to items of the appropriation bill reported.

Mr. ADAIR, of Philadelphia, also had a personal altercation with the Philadelphia *Bulletin* relative to statements of corruption in action on a Philadelphia bill.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Vacating a portion of North street, in front of the Presbyterian Church in Apollo, Armstrong county, and vesting the same in the church.

For steam ferry over the Allegheny from Canal street to Duquesne, touching at Rush street and Herr's Island.

Authorizing the school directors of Uniontown to borrow money.

Authorizing the School Directors of Lawrenceville to sell real estate and borrow money.

Incorporating the Limestone Pipe Association of Warren county to transport oil to shipping points in the West.

Incorporating the German St. Francis hospital of Lawrenceville.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Passenger Railway Co.

Incorporating the Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company of Allegheny city.

Incorporating the Beaver county Banking and Safe Deposit Company.

For a bridge over the Allegheny, from Ewalt street, Pittsburgh, to mouth of Girty's Run, capital $100,000.

Changing name of George Glenville Tuck, of Pittsburgh, to George Glenville Tuck Jeremy.

Incorporating the People's Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH CONSOLIDATION ACT.

The Committee on Municipal Corporations have an amendment to the Pittsburgh consolidation act to exempt the new districts from the payment of any part of the indebtedness of the old city, and imposing the same on the old districts, principal and interest, and the bill will be so reported.

ACCOMMODATION PASSENGER RAILWAY DEFEATED.

The accommodation passenger railway bill of Pittsburgh was defeated.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 20, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, admitting prisoners to bail after sentence, on writs of error or *certiorari*, until the decision of the case by the Supreme Court.

Mr. GLATZ, of York, prohibiting the intermarriage of the black and white races in Pennsylvania—penalty fine and imprisonment.

Mr. McCONAUGHEY, of Adams, confirming the title of Telegraph companies in other States to property in Pennsylvania.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, incorporating the National Deposit Company.

Repealing the transportation tax on coal and lumber transported over the Monongahela slack water navigation. Discussed.

Mr. McCONAUGHEY'S joint resolution for engraved certificates of honor to soldiers was discussed, pending which the Senate adjourned till evening.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

The following bills were passed at the evening session of the Senate:

Relating to surplus bounty funds, which authorizes the authorities who have levied a bounty tax to pay the surplus to school Treasurers for school purposes.

Enabling married women to contract for rental of dwellings and store-houses.

Supplement to the jury law, which requires the Jury Commissioners to deposit the wheel, after filling and locking, with the County Commissioners. The Jury Commissioners are paid two dollars and fifty cents per day employed and four cents mileage.

Authorizing the supreme Court reporter to publish minority opinions.

Exempting mortages and other money securities from taxation.

Authorizing a special tax in Waynesburg, Greene county, to pay indebtedness.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Mr. RANDALL, of Schuylkill, moved to discharge the committee from the consideration of the bill repealing the act of last year creating a new judicial district of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill. Agreed to by sixteen to thirteen, and made the special order for Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILL RECONSIDERED.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, moved a reconsideration of the bill, passed yesterday, incorporating the Limestone Oil Pipe Transportation Company of Warren. Agreed to and postponed till Wednesday.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Mr. FORD, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported a supplement to the Pittsburgh Consolidation act, with amendment exempting new districts from the payment of any indebtedness of the old city.

DUQUESNE ANNEXATION BILL.

Mr. SMITH, from the same Committee, affirmatively, the bill annexing part of Duquesne borough to Allegheny City.

Several hundred other reports were received.

FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. WILSON of Allegheny, moved that the House refuse to concur in the Senate amendment to the Free Railroad bill. Postponed.

Adjourned till afternoon.

PENSION BILL PASSED.

Afternoon Session.—The pension bill for soldiers of 1812 and widows passed finally—requiring proof of one month's service, or wounds in the service, and necessitous circumstances.

PUBLIC BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Validating marriages heretofore made within degrees of consanguinity, legitimating the issue thereof, and prohibiting such marriages in the future.

Extending the fee bill of 1865 for one year.

Paying Solomon O'Bail, grandson of Corplanter, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to record official bonds of all State officers.

BILLS DEFEATED

Respecting the act of 1867, compelling the admission of negroes to cars.

A supplement to the election laws, requiring separate slips for ward and city officers.

CORRECTION.

The People's Passenger Railroad of Pittsburgh was objected off the calendar yesterday, and not passed finally, as inaccurately reported in to-day's papers.

WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1868.

OPINION IN THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The Supreme Court to-day overruled the motion heretofore made to dismiss the application in the McArdle case for want of jurisdiction. The case will therefore come up for argument on its merits, as previously arranged on the first Monday of March.

GEN. SHERMAN'S BREVET.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs voted to recommend the return of Gen. Sherman's brevet nomination to the President, with a resolution stating it is unadvisable to confer brevet rank on an officer of the second highest grade.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of gold in the Treasury to day was $104,000,000, including $28,700,000 payable in gold certificates. The balance, $75,300,000, belongs exclusively to the United States. It is estimated the receipts of gold from customs from this date to May first will be $28,000,000, making an aggregate of $103,000,000, out of which there is payable on the list of March $45,000,000, due on ten-forty bonds, and on the 1st of May about $27,000,000, interest due on five-twenty bonds, leaving a balance on hand of gold, after paying off these obligations, of $28,500,000 or $71,000,000, after coin certificates are deducted. These estimates are in case no sales of gold are made between the periods.

PASSPORTS REQUIRED.

The following official order has just been issued:

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 18.—It is recommended to all citizens of the United States, native or naturalized, who have occasion to visit Great Britain or Ireland, to procure passports from this Department. While the *habeas corpus* act remains suspended in the latter country citizens of the United States unprovided with passports will be liable to be detained without prompt examination until they can procure and produce legal evidence of their ci tizenship.

[Signed] WM. H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1867.

EX-TATARIAN QUESTION — ANOTHER VIEW.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed upon the following bill, as a substitute for the one heretofore reported by them. General Banks, Chairman of the Committee, will report it at the earliest opportunity:

WHEREAS, The right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, for the protection of which the government of the United States was instituted; and

AND WHEREAS, In the recognition of this principle this Government has freely received emigrants from all nations and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and

AND WHEREAS, It is claimed that all such American citizens with their descendants are subjects of foreign States, owing allegiance to the governments thereof; and

AND WHEREAS, It is necessary to the maintenance of the public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed; therefore

Be it enacted, &c., that any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officers of this government, which denies, restricts, or questions the right of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the government, and therefore null and void.

SEC. 2. That all naturalized citizens of the United States in foreign States shall be entitled and receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property accorded to native born citizens in like situations.

SEC. 3. That whenever it shall be duly made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been arrested and is detained by any foreign government in contravention of the intent and purpose of this act, upon the allegation that naturalization in the United States does not operate to dissolve his allegiance to his native sovereign, or if any citizen shall have been arrested and detained, whose release upon demand shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall be and hereby is empowered to order, arrest and detain in custody any subject or citizen of such foreign government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the President shall without delay give information to Congress of any such proceeding under this act.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, February 16.—The New York *Herald's* special advices from headquarters of the British army in Abyssinia state that King Theodore is at his camp near the palace of Magdala, where the English captives are confined. The Abyssinian Monarch is said to be in a bad draft in a military point of view. An engagement between the two armies is imminent, and may take place at any moment.

Very few of the disaffected native chiefs now acknowledge any fealty to Theodore. The chief Kassi, ruler of the Tigra District, openly courts the favor of Major General Napier. General Napier fears that this chief, whose political character is bad, aims at a secret attack on him, and consequently seeks to arrange and perfect a binding treaty of alliance with him so as to hold him answerable for his future acts.

Thirty-five thousand British, of all classes, have been landed at Zohla, and the advance of the Queen's army has reached to within two days' march of Antalo, half-way towards Magdala, from the shore line, where it is very probable the expected battle will take place. The Egyptians, with a contingent embracing many Turks, are very near to Magdala, but they use no caution, and still march on in a reckless manner without the sanction of the superior officers of the English army. The English in the interior number about twenty thousand. The troops suffered considerably from the heat of the weather.

Dispatches from Senafe announce that the British expeditionary corps had occupied Addegraft, and reports reached Senafe that the advance had reached Reral and Tahata. It was also announced from the interior that the natives who had revolted against King Theodore were again submitting to his authority.

PARIS, February 18.—*Evening.*—The *Moniteur du Soir* has a report that there had been a stop in the advance of the British in Abyssinia, and Gen. Napier is calling for reinforcements.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 17.—In the House of Commons this evening Earl Mayo, late Lord Naas' Chief Secretary for Ireland, informed the members that the Government was preparing an Irish Reform Bill, and would be ready to lay it before the House on the 9th of March. Other measures in regard to Ireland, he said, would be brought forward on the 20th.

A motion was made for a second reading of the bill for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Hon. Mr. Fortescue, member for Andover, said he thought the motion proved that the administration of affairs in Ireland was wrong and greatly needed reform.

Sir Henry Winston, member for Waterford City, said the bill was an outrage upon Catholics, shut out as they were from their rightful share in the government.

Earl Mayo made an explanation in regard to the case of George Francis Train. He said the policeman who arrested him had received general instructions to watch persons arriving at Queenstown from the United States, and to stop all suspicious parties. When the trunk of George Francis Train was examined copies of his own speeches on Ireland were found, which led to his arrest on suspicion. He was finally released on giving a pledge that he would make no speeches, and do no act in sympathy with the Fenian cause.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Allen, the Fenian prisoner, who was discharged from custody yesterday, after being examined on the charge of causing the Clerkenwell explosion, was soon after rearrested and imprisoned on a charge of murder.

The House of Commons this evening passed the bill for the continued suspension of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

Leading members of the Liberal party propose to give a farewell dinner to the United States Minister, Charles Francis Adams.

Sir George Shee, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, died to-day.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Count Bismarck proposes the establishment, at different ports of Germany, of a board of federal officers, to examine into the condition of vessels bound to America. An effort to prevent a repetition of the Leibnitz horror is the immediate cause of this salutary step of the government.

BERLIN, February 19.—In the Prussian House of Deputies, yesterday, the Government was asked to explain why the United States Consul at Jerusalem was allowed to procure the arrest of one Markey, a Jewish subject of Prussia, with whose ward, a young girl, the American Consul sought to elope, and why, after her guardian had been thrown into prison to facilitate the attempt, the Prussian Consul at Jerusalem refused his demand, as a subject of the King of Prussia, for protection.

The case creates much feeling among the Jews, who regard it as involving rights and principles similar to those violated in the Mortara affair in Rome, and who represent that the outrage is an insult to Prussia.

Baron Von Der Heydt, the Finance Minister, replied that the German Consul at Jerusalem was a Federal not a Prussian representative, and consequently the application for information must be made to the Chancellor of the North German Confederation.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, February 17.—The Council has at length resolved to pay part of Papal debts.

FLORENCE, Feb. 17.—The public honors to Admiral Farragut closed last week with a dinner, given by the United States Minister, Marsh. The principal American residents and visitors, a number of eminent foreigners, and several leading Italians were among the invited guests. Admiral Farragut has left Florence on a brief visit to Venice.

FLORENCE, February 19—*Evening.*—A report is current that the French Government has detailed a frigate to watch the movements of the United States squadron under Admiral Farragut, in the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

SOUTH AMERICA

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Private letters from Paraguay, dated January 18th, represent the prospects of the Paraguayans continued to improve. Lopez was taking the offensive and had twice bombarded the Brazilian camp on the Parana with effect.

The steamer from Rio also brings the following news: The internal troubles of the Argentine Confederation were increasing. The powerful State of Entreria had joined Ecosa Rio in revolt against the federal government.

D. Marco Paz, Vice President of the Argentine Confederation, and President of the Senate, is dead.

IRELAND

DUBLIN, Feb. 19—Evening.—Mr Pigot, of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been convicted of publishing treasonable and seditious libels.

DUBLIN, February 17.—*Evening.*—In the case of Mr. Sullivan, editor of the Dublin *Nation*, whose trial for the publication of seditious libels occupied the greater portion of last week, the jury today brought in a verdict of guilty. The case excited unusual interest.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—The members of the royal family of Hanover, and a number of their adherents, now in this city, met at a private banquet this week, at which the King was present. It is reported that in a speech the King assured the company he would soon return home and resume his seat on the throne of Hanover, in spite of Prussia.

PORTUGAL

LONDON, February 18.—Dispatches and letters from Lisbon represent that political agitation in Portugal continues. The new government is very unpopular and tumults are reported in various parts of the country.

BRAZIL

Private advices from Brazil state a general conscription has been ordered by the government to provide reinforcements for the army on the Parana.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

Woolen Factory of Wallace & Co. Destroyed by Fire—Loss, $85,000—No Insurance.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, February 20.—The large four story brick Woolen Factory of James Wallace & Co., in this city, was destroyed by fire about eight o'clock this morning. It is a total loss. Nothing was saved except manufactured goods in an adjoining building, which was fire proof. Loss on building and machinery is about $40,000, and $45,000 on stock and goods in process of manufacture. No insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. It originated in the fourth story, where there had been no fire for a long time. The fire spread very rapidly and several of the operatives barely escaped. One young girl is probably fatally injured by jumping from the third story.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Acquittal of Tom. Whittaker for the Robbery of Nancy Sproull.

[Per Western Union Telegraph Co.]

WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 20, 1868.

The jury in the case of Commonwealth vs. Thomas Whittaker, indicted for the robbery of Nancy Sproull, sister of David Sproull, for whose murder the same Whittaker was tried and acquitted at last August term, have just returned a verdict of not guilty, and Whittaker was discharged by proclamation.

New Jersey Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TRENTON, Feb. 18.—The vote on resolutions withdrawing the consent of New Jersey to the 14th constitutional amendment passed the Senate by eleven to seven.

Advices received from the Provinces of Spain convey the intelligence that the leaders of the Carlist party have effected a revolution against the authority of Queen Isabella in the North, and that their adherents have taken up arms in great numbers in Navarre. Skirmishes have taken place between the civil guard and the insurgents in the city of Navarre, the Queen's officers maintaining their allegiance. Some few persons were wounded during the tumult, and the announcement that the Spanish province of Navarre is agitated as many states. It appears as if the movement is the result of a deliberate and well planned organization. The police are on the alert, and have found considerable evidence of the fact. The officers have already found and carried away from Navarre three thousand copies of revolutionary placards or manifestoes, addressed to the people of Spain. Each copy is headed with a wood cut or poniard, as it is termed, of the elder son of Don Juan, who is entitled and named Charles the VII. of Spain. The young gentleman is second cousin to Queen Isabella and grandson of Don Carlos, who made war against her ascension to the throne. Don Juan, his father, is the son of Don Carlos.

—Private advices from London state the receipt of intelligence from Mexico that that Government has determined to repudiate all debts of foreign count ies, except the United States, as giving rise to an intense feeling of indignation in the English Government. This Government, it is said, is now seriously contemplating the lifting out of a fleet to take possession of the Custom Houses and hold them until satisfaction is given. It is also understood that France, though consulted, has declined for the present to participate.

The Powers of Man's Body and Mind.

These are measurably controlled and exercised according to the state of health or action of the various organs by which they are executed. A sound mind, therefore, can scarcely exist, or at any rate would be of but little use, if it had not a sound body to execute its purposes. Clearo him self would have been a poor orator if his powers had been exerted through an enfeebled and exhausted constitution. Each function of the human body must have a sound organ through which to act, or it will soon, part by part, give way and become useless. High health and spirits solely can be alone maintained by an an equilibrium of the whole organism.

The stomach must prepare and digest the food; the heart must propel the blood to all the various destinations; the lungs must receive their due proportion of vital air; the skin must be kept free, and its exhalations allowed to pass unrestrained; the kidneys must eliminate the vitiated acid poison out of the body; the bowels must carry out the worn out waste; and if all these things are done in harmony with the laws of life which govern the whole, health, the greatest of all earthly blessings, must be the result. There is no one medicine that will do all this, but of all the medicines yet discovered to improve the stomach, to purify the blood, to gently stimulate the skin, to urge the kidneys and bowels to the requisite action, Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher far outstrips all others, and is the true elixir of life in all those derangements when the blood, the circulating fluid and repairing element, is in a morbid and impure state. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher gives vigorous life to the stomach. It strengthens the kidneys. It stimulates the bowels. It searches the veins and has restored health and vigor to many weary invalids. Ask for Dr. Keyser's and take no other. For sale at the Doctor's great medicine store 140 Wood street.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms, No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Uncreated Lungs.

There is no doubt whatever that diseases of the lungs, or ulcers of whatever sort on any of the internal organs may be, and are frequently cured, and a complete condition of health established. If the elabora ive functions, of which the stomach is the primary and most important one, are restored to a condition to do the repairing of the human system, ulcers or sores, whether upon the lungs, liver, kidneys or the feet, or upon the legs, as is frequently the case, can be made to heal, and a complete standard of health re-established in the human body.

We have frequently seen these results from the use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a pleasant and agreeable medicine, which will ripen up and carry out of the system accumulated and diseased matter. Dr. K. says that he has known the most distressing and harrassing coughs, whose vibrations would threaten to shake the whole constitution to pieces, subdued in the course of a few days. In long standing cases of consumption or of those other sometimes fatal, but always troublesome and annoying maladies, known as catarrh, chronic bronchitis, pleurisy or pharyngitis, it is a wonderful alleviating medicine, in the former, and a sure cure in the latter disease.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is enriched by some of the most valuable plants and herbs known to be useful and curative in all deteriorated states of the human blood, and whilst it adds to its plasma, it at the same time stimulates, gently but effectively the skin, the kidneys, the liver, and the glandular system to sufficient action to enable the body to take on healthful action and eradicate the disease. The sick and afflicted should bear in mind the virtues of this great medicine, and if those who are sufficiently alive to the importance of health, will resort to it in the beginning of a cough or cold, there would be no falling into declines and rapid consumption, so frequently, unfortunately and so most surely fatal. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at Dr. Keyser's great medicine store, 140 Wood street. Dr. Keyser's office for Lung Examinations No. 120 Penn street.

"How Can ye Bloom so Fresh and Fair?" goes the old Scotch song. How? Why, those who show the bloom of health on their cheeks, use Plantation Bitters, which has the power of fortifying the system against disease, and of regulating the digestive apparatus. Are you dyspeptic, weak, void of energy? Have you little or no appetite, breathe, continue l lass tude and depression of spirits? Take S. T.—1860—X. and bloom and beauty will return. The Bitters have become a household friend.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. MWF:F

The Best and original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in the worst of forms. Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. SAWF

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin, if used during cold weather. It is conveniently applied, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the Druggists generally. W.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. MWF.

MARRIED:

FALOON—STEVENSON—On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Francis Church, at the residence of the bride, Mr. WILLIAM FALOON, of Pittsburgh, and Miss MARY STEVENSON, of Philadelphia.

DIED:

BLAIR.—February 13th, 1868, at Yellow Creek, of congestive chills, G. C. BLAIR, Esq., in the 26th year of his age.

SHANNON.—February 12th, 1868, at half past six o'clock p. m., JAMES SHANNON, in the 65th year of his age.

MERSCH.—In Greis, Germany, HARRY and SELINA, only children of G. A. and Emma Mersch.

MACSHANE.—On Sunday, February 16th, 1868, HUGH MACSHANE, aged 74 years.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 20, 1868.

The general markets are moderately active in nearly every line, there is a fair demand for most of the leading articles, and a large volume of business in the aggregate, but there are comparatively few operations of a round lot character.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is in steady demand and may be quoted at $2,42@2,45 for Red, and $2,50@2,55 for White. Corn is dull but unchanged; we can report sales of Ear, on wharf, at $1, and in store at $1.05@1.10. Oats a little dull; we continue to quote at 80@85c, on track, and 85@90c in store. Barley—None in market and is in active demand. Rye may be quoted at $1.40@1.45.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. Small sales in store at $10,50@11,50 for Spring Wheat; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is unchanged at 6@6 3/8, in store, and Buckwheat at $4@4,50 per cwt.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm, but prices are unchanged; we continue to quote at 19@20c for Shoulders, 12½@13c for Ribbed Sides, and 16@17c for Sugar Cured Hams. Prime Kettle Lard, 14½@14¾c, in tierces, and 15@15½c in kegs. Country Lard, 13@14c, in kegs, is to qualify. Mess Pork, $23@23½.

GROCERIES—The grocery market seems to be improving somewhat, and while the transactions generally are of a local character, there is, nevertheless, a fair volume of business in the aggregate. There is a good demand for New Orleans Sugar and Molasses; in other articles, there are no new features worthy of special notice.

SUGARS—New Orleans, 14½@15c; Cuba, 14@13½c; Porto Rico, 13½@14½c; Crushed, 18c; "A" Coffee, 17c; "B" do, 16½c; Extra "C," 16¼c; "C" Yellow, 15c.

COFFEE—Prime Rio, 26½@26c; good, 24c; fair, 22c; Old Government Java, 37½@38½c; Laguayra, 28c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90@95c; Cuba, 69@70c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

SYRUPS—"Lovering's," $1; "Booth & Edgar," 80c; "Amber," 70c; "Drips," $1.00@$1.10.

SPICES—Cassia, 85@85c; Cloves, 80c; Pepper, 35c; Allspice, 32c; Nutmegs, $1.50.

RICE—Rangoon, 10c; Carolina, 12c.

SALTS—Madison, 8½c; Silver Gleas, 12½c, and Coarse Starch, 13c.

CANDLES—Mould, 14½c; Star, 23c.

CANDLES—Lye—$7,

The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

CITY COUNCILS.

Adjourned Meeting—Joint Session—Election of Meat Inspector—The Railway Question—Resolutions and Petitions—Opinion of City Solicitor Relative to Controller's Office—Reports of Controller, &c.

An adjourned meeting of the Pittsburgh City Councils was held on Tuesday, February 25th, 1868, at two o'clock P. M.

Select Council.

President—JAMES McCAULEY.
Clerk—E. S. MORROW.

Members present: Messrs. Brown, W. R., Brown, A. M., Cochrane, Coffin, Coyle, Dickson, Dunn, Gallaher, Gross, Herdman, Jones, Kehew, Laufman, Morrow, McClelland, McClintock, McEwen, McKibben, Ogden, Phillips, Rafferty, Rees, Shipton, Wainwright and White.

Absent—Mr. Tanner.

The minutes of the proceeding meeting were read and approved.

Messrs. McClintock and Morrow having been absent at the last meeting had the oath of office administered to them.

JOINT SESSION.

The President announced that the first business in order was the election of a Meat Inspector and Councils met in joint session in Common Council Chamber for that purpose.

The business of the joint session having been concluded, Select Council convened, Mr. Shipton in the chair.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

The ordinance granting certain privileges to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway as amended at the previous meeting was then taken up.

Mr. W. R. Brown offered the following amendment:

The privileges and franchises granted by the ordinance are made upon and subject to the express conditions that the Board of Control of the city of Pittsburgh to grant to any passenger railway company now incorporated, or which may hereafter be incorporated, the right of using the railway tracks of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company from Washington street to Fifth street, or from Fifth street to Washington street, or any portion thereof between said points, upon payment of a just proportion of the value of cost of construction thereof, and subject to such conditions as could be fixed or determined by the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county.

Mr. Phillips said that the amendment was substantially the same as that which had been thrown out at a previous meeting.

The President then read the original ordinance.

Mr. W. R. Brown moved to amend by extending the privilege to the Monongahela bridge, and that it include Companies coming from Sharpsburg.

Mr. Phillips said that his objections were that the amendment was precisely the same that was thrown out at the previous meeting.

Mr. W. R. Brown said that it was not the same.

Mr. Chairman then read the section which had been stricken out.

Mr. Phillips said the object of the gentleman was to cripple and kill the passage of the road, and that he should come out and tell Councils that that was his object. Mr. Brown said that he had no such object in view. He was in good faith in favor of extending the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Railway the privilege of going to Washington street, he was opposed to creating a monopoly.

Mr. McAuley did not wish to detain Councils, but he could not see how it would be possible for two roads to run side by side as was proposed. If it was the intention to build the road, why kill it at once.

Mr. Jones said he felt like voting for the amendment, and like the gentleman from the Sixth ward, he thought there should be certain restrictions on this road more than any other. He was opposed to creating a monopoly. The gentleman from the Fourth ward had certainly forgotten himself when he said that two lines would be necessary on the same road. He said the thing was done in Allegheny as well as in many others.

Mr. Gallaher rose and remarked if that was no done under article of agreement between themselves.

Mr. Jones replying, said that he presumed such was the case, but that did not alter the matter.

Mr. Rees said that any restrictions placed upon the road he thought was an impossition.

Mr. Brown wished to correct the gentleman from Pitt township, who stated that the road was a monopoly. The road was not a monopoly, but simply for the benefit of Pittsburgh. It was unfair that they only asked for an agreement between the companies.

Mr. Brown said that it was absurd to talk about an agreement between the companies. That if the privileges asked were granted on these conditions it was simply by creating a monopoly, as the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company could still pass what they pleased and other companies would have to pay.

Mr. Phillips referred to what Mr. Jones had said about an agreement, and said that that was all they asked for; that there was no use of calling in a third party to settle the matter.

Mr. W. R. Brown said that two companies could run the line as well as not.

Mr. McAuley moved to ask his colleague how, if two or three cars were on the road, he could pass the other.

Mr. Jones said that the citizens of Pennsylvania had seen enough of Monopoly and wanted no more of it. The gentleman had stated that it was absurd to talk of two companies using the same track, in the very face of the fact that we had two instances of it in our own and Allegheny City, one on the other three lines run over the same rails.

Mr. Phillips replied in few words in explanation. He said there was no trouble in two lines using the one road when they came from the same direction, but they could not do it successfully under any other circumstance.

Mr. Gross moved to amend by saying "provided said companies could not agree upon the rate of compensation," which was accepted by Mr. Brown.

The ayes and nays were called on the amendment, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Brown, W. R., Brown, A. M., Cochrane, Coyle, Dunn, Gallaher, Gross, Jones, Kehew, Laufman, McClelland, McClintock, McEwen, Rafferty, Shipton, Wainwright—16.

Nays—Messrs. Coffin, Dickson, Herdman, Morrow, McKibben, Ogden, Phillips, Rees, White, and President McAuley—10.

The amendment was therefore adopted.

Mr. A. M. Brown offered the following additional amendment:

"This ordiance shall not go into effect nor shall be recorded until said company shall file in the office of the City Controller an agreement, under the seal of said Company, accepting the ordinance with all its conditions and provisions; that any failure to comply with any of its terms, provisions or conditions shall, at the option of the said Councils, be held to work a revocation of the privileges and franchises herein granted."

The amendment was adopted.

The ordinance was then read a third time and passed finally. C. C non-concurred and the matter was laid over.

The following from Common Councils relative to the publication of the "Municipal Record" was taken up.

Mr. Jones said that it was a project of the Controller and he could not see the propriety of it. He hoped that Councils would non-concour, and made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Brown said he had several objections to one of which was that it would be too voluminous and another was that it was not a correct report, as the proof reader was at fault.

On motion of Mr. McAuley it was laid on the table.

Mr. Jones presented the following petition, signed by over two hundred persons:

"Your petitioners respectfully represent that they labor under very great inconveniences for want of additional facilities for travel to and from the city, and as there is a bill before the Legislature asking the incorporation of the People's Passenger Railway Company, and inasmuch as Councils have instructed our Senators and Representatives to vote against said bill, we respectfully ask Councils to rescind said instruction and instruct our said Senators and Representatives to vote for and to use all proper means to pass said bill. We especially instruct our Councilmen from this our own district, Liberty township, to vote to rescind said instruction, and pass a resolution asking our Legislature to pass the said bill and to use every proper means to effect its passage."

Mr. Jones presented the following, signed by one hundred and fifty citizens of the Fifth and Ninth wards:

"The undersigned, citizens of the city of Pittsburgh, residing or doing business on Liberty street, respectfully set forth that they are very weak in the way of additional facilities for travel to and from the said city, and as there is now before the Legislature of the State a bill for the People's Passenger Railway Company, we do earnestly urge our wants and inconveniences as the undersigned for you to remember the instructions to the Legislature previously given by Councils to that body to use all honorable means to secure the passage of the said bill.

Mr. Gallaher presented a similar petition numerously signed.

On motion the foregoing petitions were received and filed.

Mr. Kehew offered the following:

Resolved, That councils do now reconsider a resolution passed at the meeting of Councils on February 4th, 1868, providing against the passage of any bill incorporating or calling or conferring upon the right to occupy Liberty street, in the city of Pittsburgh, and we do now resolve that Councils now oppose and to such occupation or purpose. Adopted.

Mr. Brown offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, a few individuals unjustly claiming to represent certain districts of the city of Pittsburgh, and asking Legislation for the reorganization of the townships of Collins, Pebble, Liberty, Oakland and Pitt, which have become a part of the city, under the act of April 6th, 1857, and

WHEREAS, the said townships are now represented in the City Councils, in the Board of Health and in the Central Board of Education, and have become thoroughly identified with the municipal government of the city of Pittsburgh, that the proposed legislation would be unjust and hostile to the interest of the people as well of the new as of the old city districts: therefore,

Resolved, By the Select Council of the city of Pittsburgh, the Common Council concurring, that the people of said city are unqualifiedly opposed to the act read in place by Mr. David L. Smith, in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations, which in fact, repeals the act of April 6th, 1857, since which time the territorial limits of the city have been greatly extended, its population largely increased and a new municipal government instituted and in successful operation.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be and they are hereby requested to oppose any and all legislation impairing our territorial integrity and corporate franchises, or contrary to the spirit and letters of the act of consolidation.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed and copies thereof forwarded to our Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg.

Read and adopted without debate.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The President presented the report of E. S. Fields, Assessor of Water Rents, in connection with the report of the Street Committee.

The report was received and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Finance Committee, in connection with the report of the Controller, were also ordered to be printed.

Mr. Kehew presented the following:

PETITIONS.

We respectfully request that your Honorable Bodies would grant to John Hughes and Thomas Ryan the privilege of grading the Herr street, on Herr's plan of the ward, lying between the property of Geo. Gumbert, and the oil refinery of Bufkun, Kehew & Co., at their own proper cost and charges.

On motion of Mr. McAuley the petition was received and the prayer of the petitioners granted, provided the work be done under the direction of the City Engineer.

Mr. Coyle presented a petition for three hundred feet of water pipe on Forbes street. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. Wainwright, a petition asking for the grading and paving of Bailey's alley, Lawrenceville. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Ogden, a resolution relative to weighing coal. Referred to Ordinance Committee with instructions to prepare an ordinance.

ROAD APPROPRIATION.

The resolution appropriating $10,000 for roads to the new districts from C. C. was then taken up. February 18, amended in S. C. so as to read $5,000. C. C. declined to for acceptance and asked Committee of Conference. In S. C. Messrs. Coffin and Dixon were appointed.

Adjourned.

Common Councils.

There were present the following members: Messrs. Ahlborn, Barton, Batchelor, Beales, Berger, Brush, Caskey, Carroll, Daub, Davis, Friday, Hare, Hemphill, Herron, Jeremy, Moorhead, Palmer, Rebman, Reed, Reynolds, Robb, Rosewell, A. Scott, J. R. Scott, Sims, Torley, Torrens, Verner, Vick, Weldon, Zern, and President Tomlinson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

MR. GERNER SWORN IN.

Mr. McLain stated that his colleague, Mr. Gerner, was present with documents of possession showing that he was elegible to his seat.

A certificate was read from G. B. Skinner, First Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, setting forth that he had resigned his position as a Postmaster previous to the election which had been held in Oakland township.

On motion of Mr. Barton, Mr. Gerner was admitted to his seat, and the oath of office was administered to him by the President.

THIRD STREET COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Weldon, from the Committee on Streets, reported that Mr. Lewis Last had been elected by the highest number of votes as Street Commissioner of the Third and Lawrenceville Districts. The report was accepted and Mr. Last declared elected.

WIDENING OF DIAMOND ALLEY.

Mr. Herron, from the Street Committee, presented an ordinance for the widening of Diamond Alley, from the west side of the Diamond to Liberty street, to be opened to about thirty-eight feet in width, and that William Holmes, William Rhinehart and J. T. Kincaid be authorized to appraise damages and assess benefits caused by the opening of the same.

Read three times and passed.

JOINT SESSION.

Both branches met in joint session for the purpose of electing a Meat Inspector, Mr. McAuley presiding.

ELECTION OF MEAT INSPECTOR.

On motion of Dr. Gallaher, the election was proceeded with, viva voce. The following nominations were made:

Col. William Bell, Adam Weaver, William Hosack, T. W. Lindsey, Adam Berry, Israel Hoag, R. J. Richardson, Matthew McGinn.

Mr. W. R. Brown moved that the four lowest candidates be dropped and the election proceed by taking another vote. In pursuance of Mr. Brown's resolution, the names of Messrs. Berry, McGinn, Richardson and Diehl were dropped. The second ballot resulted as follows: Bell, 20; Hosack, 15; Lindsey, 13; Weaver, 18.

A recess prevailed that the candidates receiving the lowest number of votes be dropped and a new ballot be taken.

THIRD BALLOT.

The third ballot resulted as follows: Hosack, 30; Weaver, 18; Bell, 2; Hoag, 14.

FOURTH BALLOT.

The fourth ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Hosack by a vote of 42 against 28 for Mr. Weaver.

Major Brown moved that Mr. Hosack's election be made conditional on the salary being hereafter determined by ordinance of Council. Carried.

THE CONTROLLERSHIP—OPINION OF THE CITY ATTORNEY.

President McAuley stated that inasmuch as the question had been started as to the length of the unexpired term of Thomas Steel, Esq., to John McCargo, Esq., the Presidents of Councils had addressed a note to the City Attorney, Mr. Shinn, requesting his opinion on the subject, as the following correspondence will explain:

PITTSBURGH, January 10, 1868.

J. F. Slagle, City Attorney:

DEAR SIR—A question having arisen as to whether or not there will be a vacancy in the office of Controller after the first of February, by reason of the death of John McCargo, Controller elect, you are respectfully requested to communicate to us, at your earliest convenience, your opinion up on the question, and whether it will be necessary for Councils to take any action in regard to the matter.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES McAULEY,
President Select Council.
WM. TOMLINSON,
President Common Council.

PITTSBURGH, January 13th, 1868.

CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

To the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh: Yours of the 10th inst., asking my opinion as to whether or not a vacancy will occur in the office of City Controller after the first of February next, and whether any action of Councils will be necessary in regard to it, has been received, and in reply I have the honor to say that in my opinion no further action by Councils will be necessary as the office will become vacant by expiration of the interest both inside and outside of Councils. I will give the reasons for my opinion at length.

The vacancy in the office of City Controller was occasioned by the death of John McCargo, Esq., on the 26th of December, 1867, was at the time holding the office under the election of 1866, and was also the Controller elect for the ensuing municipal year, February 1st, 1868. John McCargo, the late incumbent and John McCargo, Controller elect may be regarded as two distinct persons. He was elected in January 1866 under the provisions of the 1st section of the act of May 16th, 1857, when provides for the election of a Mayor, Treasurer and Controller "who shall hold the offices respectively for two years, and until their successors are duly qualified."

The 6th section of the same act provides that "whenever an elective officer shall resign, remove from said City or otherwise become incapable of fulfilling the duties of his office the City Councils in joint session shall elect a successor, except in the case of Mayor." It will be observed the act does not provide that Councils shall elect a person to serve for the unexpired term, but that they shall elect a *successor*. The successor would clothe with all the rights, powers and duties, and in all respects stand in the place of the person whom he succeeds. In pursuance of this act the Councils on the 30th day of December elected Thomas Steel, Esq., as successor to John McCargo, and he has since been qualified and assumed the duties of the office, and in any other incumbent is entitled to hold it until his successor is duly qualified.

John McCargo was also elected on December 10th, 1867, for the term of three years, February 1st, 1868. Let us regard him in this respect as an entirely different person from the one whose place Thomas Steel was elected to fill.

He died before the votes were counted and consequently before it was officially known that he had been elected. He had not given the bond nor taken the oath required by law, and was in no way qualified as an officer; and by his death it was made impossible that he ever could be. The act of April 6th, 1867, section 20, provides, that in case the office of an election officer shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which the incumbent is elected, the City Councils until a successor is elected and qualified; and such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term at the first annual city election which occurs after the vacancy shall have happened.

The duty of Council under the act depends upon the question whether or not there is or will be a vacancy on the first of February.

This question appears to be settled by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* Benjamin Haney, 9 Barr 513. Haney had been elected Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, and for county, in October, 1845. The constitutional provision under which he was elected, was as follows: "Every school director, for three years if they shall so long behave themselves well and until their successors shall be duly qualified, Vacancies in any of the said offices shall be filled by appointment to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next annual election and until their successors shall be elected and qualified as aforesaid."

On the second Tuesday of October, 1848, Oliver Brooks was elected successor to the same office, but died on the seventh day of November, 1848, before being qualified by taking the oath and filing bond as required by law; the Governor appointed and commissioned Broom to fill the vacancy.

The Court held that as Hanley had been elected to hold the office until his successor should be elected and duly qualified, and Brook had not been and could not be qualified, Hanley would continue to hold, and further that was the intention of the act, when it is filled by a person in the legitimate exercise of all its functions, in the usual, ordinary course of an election, and as no vacancy existed, the Governor had no power to appoint.

The same principles, like that of the Governor, is limited to cases of vacancy, and clearly the principles of this case is that there will be no vacancy in the office of City Controller on the first day of February, the office being filled by a person who has been elected, in accordance with the provisions of the law and is now in the lawful exercise of all its functions.

But in my view of the case it seems to me that the power of Councils has been expended in the election of Mr. Steel.

Neither the act of 1857, nor that of 1867, authorizes the Councils to elect for the unexpired term.

The act of 1857 directs that they shall elect a successor; the act of 1867, that the "vacancy shall be filled by the City Councils until a successor shall be elected and qualified; and that such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term at the first annual city election which occurs after the vacancy shall have happened."

If Mr. Steel's election is regarded under the act of 1857, he is entitled to hold the office under the decision in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Binney and if under the act of 1867, he holds until the next general election; as Councils have the power so to elect and not otherwise.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

Joint session then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL ASSEMBLED.

Mr. Jeremy offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, our citizens in generalare dissatisfied in relation to the City Controllership, many asserting that we have no legally elected or appointed Controller, that our municipal affairs are being carried on illegally, and that every warrant issued from the Controller's office, and every other act done in said office, when pretends to have municipal power, is wrong, illegal and a fraud upon the public. Therefore be it

Resolved, That a Committee of six, two from the Select and three from the Common Council, be appointed to inquire by what authority Thomas Steel, Esq., officiates as the Controller of the city of Pittsburgh.

The motion was laid on the table by nearly an unanimous vote.

EXTENSION OF WATER PIPES.

Mr. Rebman presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Water to extend the water pipes on Congress street to Pennsylvania avenue; also to have a fire plug placed at corner of Congress street. Read and referred to Water Committee.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

Mr. Herron offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby instructed to provide for the better preservation and protection from fire of the records and plans of the office of the City Engineer.

Referred to Street Committee with instructions to report an ordinance.

THE ROAD DISTRICTS.

Mr. McClean, from the Committee appointed on Roads for the new districts, reported as follows. At a meeting of the Committee the following division was agreed upon:

First Road District to consist of the township of Oakland and that part of Pitt township not embraced in the Third Street District of the city, and Chas. A. Anderson was appointed Commissioner.

Second Road District to consist of all that part of the city lying north of Pennsylvania avenue and the Greensburg and Pittsburgh turnpike, and east of the Third Street and First Road District, and Captain J. Vandegrift was appointed Commissioner.

Third District to consist of that part of the new City lying East of the first and south of the second Road District, and that Maj. J. W. Young was appointed Commissioner.

The Committee report that they have fixed the salary of the above named Commissioners at six hundred dollars per year.

The repor was read, accepted and approved.

GRANT STREET SEWER.

Mr. Vick offered the following: That the City Register be instructed to et the construction of the sewer on Grant street as provided by ordinance of November 11th, 1865, the work to be commenced as soon as the weather will permit. Referred to the street Committee.

ORDER OUT OF CONFUSION.

Mr. Torley offered a resolution authorizing the street Committee to change names of streets when they are duplicated. Referred.

The Passenger Railway bill from the Select Council was read, whereupon Mr. Beales moved that the third section be stricken out.

Mr. Reed called for the yeas and nays on the question.

The voting resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Batchelor, Beales, Boggs, Brush, Caskey, Hemmons, Hare, Hemphill, Mahoney, Palmer, Rebman, Sims, Torley, Verner, Vick, Weldon, Tomlinson, President—16.

Nays—Messrs. Ahlborn, Barton, Berger, Carroll, Daub, Davis, Friday, Gerner, Hillerman, Kroner, Moorhead, Reed, Robb, Rosewell, Scott, Welsh, Zern—17.

The motion was therefore decided lost.

Mr. Weldon offered the following amendment: "Provided that the Birmingham Passenger Railway be made pay the assessment on city property for Seventh street sewer. The amendment was lost.

The Council finally approved of the ordinance as reported from the Select Branch.

On the action of the Select Council remonstrating against the movement made at as Street Commissioner of the Third and Lawrenceville Districts. The report was accepted and Mr. List declared elected.

WIDENING OF DIAMOND ALLEY.

Mr. Herron, from the Street Committee, presented an ordinance for the widening of Diamond Alley, from the west side of the Diamond to Liberty street, to be opened to about thirty-eight feet in width, and that William Holmes, William Rhinehart and J. T. Kincaid be authorized to appraise damages and assess benefits caused by the opening of the same.

Read three times and passed.

JOINT SESSION.

Both branches met in joint session for the purpose of electing a Meat Inspector, Mr. McAuley presiding.

ELECTION OF MEAT INSPECTOR.

On motion of Dr. Gallaher, the election was proceeded with, viva voce. The following nominations were made:

Col. William Bell, Adam Weaver, William Hosack, T. W. Lindsey, Adam Berry, Israel Hoag, R. J. Richardson, Matthew McGinn.

Mr. W. R. Brown moved that the four lowest candidates be dropped and the election proceed by taking another vote. In pursuance of Mr. Brown's resolution, the names of Messrs. Berry, McGinn, Richardson and Diehl were dropped. The second ballot resulted as follows: Bell, 20; Hosack, 15; Lindsey, 13; Weaver, 18.

A recess prevailed that the candidates receiving the lowest number of votes be dropped and a new ballot be taken.

THIRD BALLOT.

The third ballot resulted as follows: Hosack, 30; Weaver, 18; Bell, 2; Hoag, 14.

FOURTH BALLOT.

The fourth ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Hosack by a vote of 42 against 28 for Mr. Weaver.

Major Brown moved that Mr. Hosack's election be made conditional on the salary being hereafter determined by ordinance of Council. Carried.

THE CONTROLLERSHIP—OPINION OF THE CITY ATTORNEY.

President McAuley stated that inasmuch as the question had been started as to the length of the unexpired term of Thomas Steel, Esq., to John McCargo, Esq., the Presidents of Councils had addressed a note to the City Attorney, Mr. Shinn, requesting his opinion on the subject, as the following correspondence will explain:

PITTSBURGH, January 10, 1868.

J. F. Slagle, City Attorney:

DEAR SIR—A question having arisen as to whether or not there will be a vacancy in the office of Controller after the first of February, by reason of the death of John McCargo, Controller elect, you are respectfully requested to communicate to us, at your earliest convenience, your opinion up on the question, and whether it will be necessary for Councils to take any action in regard to the matter.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES McAULEY,
President Select Council.
WM. TOMLINSON,
President Common Council.

PITTSBURGH, January 13th, 1868.

CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

To the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh: Yours of the 10th inst., asking my opinion as to whether or not a vacancy will occur in the office of City Controller after the first of February next, and whether any action of Councils will be necessary in regard to it, has been received, and in reply I have the honor to say that in my opinion no further action by Councils will be necessary as the office will become vacant by expiration of the interest both inside and outside of Councils. I will give the reasons for my opinion at length.

The vacancy in the office of City Controller was occasioned by the death of John McCargo, Esq., on the 26th of December, 1867, was at the time holding the office under the election of 1866, and was also the Controller elect for the ensuing municipal year, February 1st, 1868. John McCargo, the late incumbent and John McCargo, Controller elect may be regarded as two distinct persons. He was elected in January 1866 under the provisions of the 1st section of the act of May 16th, 1857, when provides for the election of a Mayor, Treasurer and Controller "who shall hold the offices respectively for two years, and until their successors are duly qualified."

The 6th section of the same act provides that "whenever an elective officer shall resign, remove from said City or otherwise become incapable of fulfilling the duties of his office the City Councils in joint session shall elect a successor, except in the case of Mayor." It will be observed the act does not provide that Councils shall elect a person to serve for the unexpired term, but that they shall elect a *successor*. The successor would clothe with all the rights, powers and duties, and in all respects stand in the place of the person whom he succeeds. In pursuance of this act the Councils on the 30th day of December elected Thomas Steel, Esq., as successor to John McCargo, and he has since been qualified and assumed the duties of the office, and in any other incumbent is entitled to hold it until his successor is duly qualified.

John McCargo was also elected on December 10th, 1867, for the term of three years, February 1st, 1868. Let us regard him in this respect as an entirely different person from the one whose place Thomas Steel was elected to fill.

He died before the votes were counted and consequently before it was officially known that he had been elected. He had not given the bond nor taken the oath required by law, and was in no way qualified as an officer; and by his death it was made impossible that he ever could be. The act of April 6th, 1867, section 20, provides, that in case the office of an election officer shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which the incumbent is elected, the City Councils until a successor is elected and qualified; and such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term at the first annual city election which occurs after the vacancy shall have happened.

The duty of Council under the act depends upon the question whether or not there is or will be a vacancy on the first of February.

This question appears to be settled by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* Benjamin Haney, 9 Barr 513. Haney had been elected Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, and for county, in October, 1845. The constitutional provision under which he was elected, was as follows: "Every school director, for three years if they shall so long behave themselves well and until their successors shall be duly qualified, Vacancies in any of the said offices shall be filled by appointment to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next annual election and until their successors shall be elected and qualified as aforesaid."

On the second Tuesday of October, 1848, Oliver Brooks was elected successor to the same office, but died on the seventh day of November, 1848, before being qualified by taking the oath and filing bond as required by law; the Governor appointed and commissioned Broom to fill the vacancy.

The Court held that as Hanley had been elected to hold the office until his successor should be elected and duly qualified, and Brook had not been and could not be qualified, Hanley would continue to hold, and further that was the intention of the act, when it is filled by a person in the legitimate exercise of all its functions, in the usual, ordinary course of an election, and as no vacancy existed, the Governor had no power to appoint.

The same principles, like that of the Governor, is limited to cases of vacancy, and clearly the principles of this case is that there will be no vacancy in the office of City Controller on the first day of February, the office being filled by a person who has been elected, in accordance with the provisions of the law and is now in the lawful exercise of all its functions.

But in my view of the case it seems to me that the power of Councils has been expended in the election of Mr. Steel.

Neither the act of 1857, nor that of 1867, authorizes the Councils to elect for the unexpired term.

The act of 1857 directs that they shall elect a successor; the act of 1867, that the "vacancy shall be filled by the City Councils until a successor shall be elected and qualified; and that such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term at the first annual city election which occurs after the vacancy shall have happened."

If Mr. Steel's election is regarded under the act of 1857, he is entitled to hold the office under the decision in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Binney and if under the act of 1867, he holds until the next general election; as Councils have the power so to elect and not otherwise.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

Joint session then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL ASSEMBLED.

Mr. Jeremy offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, our citizens in generalare dissatisfied in relation to the City Controllership, many asserting that we have no legally elected or appointed Controller, that our municipal affairs are being carried on illegally, and that every warrant issued from the Controller's office, and every other act done in said office, when pretends to have municipal power, is wrong, illegal and a fraud upon the public. Therefore be it

Resolved, That a Committee of six, two from the Select and three from the Common Council, be appointed to inquire by what authority Thomas Steel, Esq., officiates as the Controller of the city of Pittsburgh.

The motion was laid on the table by nearly an unanimous vote.

EXTENSION OF WATER PIPES.

Mr. Rebman presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Water to extend the water pipes on Congress street to Pennsylvania avenue; also to have a fire plug placed at corner of Congress street. Read and referred to Water Committee.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

Mr. Herron offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby instructed to provide for the better preservation and protection from fire of the records and plans of the office of the City Engineer.

Referred to Street Committee with instructions to report an ordinance.

THE ROAD DISTRICTS.

Mr. McClean, from the Committee appointed on Roads for the new districts, reported as follows. At a meeting of the Committee the following division was agreed upon:

First Road District to consist of the township of Oakland and that part of Pitt township not embraced in the Third Street District of the city, and Chas. A. Anderson was appointed Commissioner.

Second Road District to consist of all that part of the city lying north of Pennsylvania avenue and the Greensburg and Pittsburgh turnpike, and east of the Third

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of
SEVEN-THIRTIES
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 25, 1868.

The gold market was quiet all day, opening at 140¾ to 140⅝; it gradually declined to 140, but closed weak and dull at 140⅜. The transactions are light, and though it is admitted that gold is likely to be higher yet this season, few have the courage to buy largely to back their opinion, nor can they fix a proper standard value in greenbacks for gold aside from the present agitation. To judge from purely commercial causes, gold should advance, but the policy of the Government is adverse to any material advance, yet its course must delay resumption of specie payments to an indefinite period.

Government securities were very dull to-day and declined from the highest quotation of last week about one per cent. Had the market opened as it did on Monday or Monday morning early, the decline, no doubt, would have brought out a large number of sellers, but the decline in gold prevented any decided movement, and, consequently, the sales were light, and now it is too late to sell on speculation for a further decline.

Stocks are dull and lower, but steady to-day.

Money is exceedingly scarce in town, and a demand for greenbacks has sprung up hardly ever noticed here before. Some of the National banks are expecting the examiner to call on them, and therefore, are prepared. Business is improving.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, are as follows:

Gold, 140¾	1881's, 111¾
5-20's, 1862, 111¾	1864, 107¾
1865, 108, 109; Consols, 104½	10-40's, 104¾
7-30's, 106¾	

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. 93
Merchants Union Express 34½
Western Union Telegraph 36
Ohio & Mississippi 30
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. 99½
Northwestern Railroad—common 59½
Northwestern—preferred 70
New York Central 127½
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates 30½
Michigan Southern 90
Corydon 2½
Quartz Hill 1 70
Quicksilver 24

—The following Stocks were sold Tuesday evening, Feb 25th, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 84 Smithfield street, by A. McClusky, Auctioneer.

Citizens National Bank	86 12½
" "	100 25
Allegheny "	80 00
Manufact Savings Bank	100 00
Pitt sburgh Grain Elevator	25 00
Pennsylvania Ins. Co., ($25.00 paid in)	14 00

—At a meeting of the directors of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, held on Friday, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders of this company be, and the same is hereby called, to be held at the office of the company, in Allegheny City, on the 4th day of March next, at ten o'clock a. m., to take into consideration the propriety of increasing the capital stock of the company to $6,000,000, and for the purpose of calling in said increase of capital stock; and the propriety of consolidating the same with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Company, and such other matters as may be proper to be considered at said meeting.

Mr. Reed called for the yeas and nays on the question, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Batchelor, Beales, Davis, Friday, Gerner, Hemphill, Herron, Palmer, Rebman, Reed, Rosewell, Scott, Torley, Weldon, Tomlinson, President—14.

Nays—Messrs. Ahlborn, Barton, Boggs, Brush, Barton, Caskey, Daub, Hillerman, Jeremy, Mawhinney, Moorhead, Reed, Reynolds, Robb, Rosewell, Scott, J. R., Sims and Welsh—15.

Mr. Reed moved that the action of Select Council be concurred in. Lost by a vote of 17 to 13.

On motion, adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.

Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether residing or transacting business in the city of Pittsburgh, to pay the Mercantile Tax on or before the 30th day of April, 1868, and all Licenses must be paid on or before MAY 30th, 1868, and all Licenses not paid on or before MAY 30th, 1868, will be placed in the hands of the Chief of Police for collection thereof and all persons found using Vehicles without License will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, for the benefit of the City, in addition to the old metal plates, if previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
" Two Horse "	12 00
" Four Horse "	16 00
Each Two Horse Hack	10 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wains drawn by Two Horses, Eighteen Dollars each. For each additional Horse used in any of the above specified, One Dollar.

SAMUEL ALLISON,
City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 18, 1868.

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of

ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,

Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st.

He is about 30 years of age; about five feet seven inches in height, and has a slight halt in his walk. He had on when he last left home that morning, an Astrakhan dark overcoat, pants and vest, and a dark cassimere over-coat. The left boot in which he wore a patch on the inside.

Information may be left at WM. J. ANDERSON'S Wood street, or at the CLOTH STORE, Liberty street.

W. S. JACKSON. ALEXANDER FREW.

JACKSON & FREW
(Successors to LOUGHREY & FREW,)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.,
And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in
Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Equipage,
At their new Wareroom,
No. 109 Wood Street
Sole agents for the WOODMANSEE RIVET Western Pennsylvania. no17

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, February 1, 1868.

CANAL SEWER ASSESSMENTS

Notice is hereby given to the owners of property within the limits assessed for the construction of the Canal Sewer, and all parties interested, that the said assessment is will now be received at the Treasurer's Office, subject to a DEDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT., and that if the same is not paid within thirty days from the date hereof the report by Councils, a per will be placed in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection, as required by law.

D. MACPHERSON,
City Treasurer.

feb15:35

NOTICE TO
INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF
SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS,

The shareholders of the Exchange and Fourth National Banks of Pittsburgh, and others who hold shares in any of the National Banks of the counties in the State, and who reside in this county, are hereby notified that the books will be open on the 2d day of March next, for the reception of the new Stock Certificate of Act of Assembly, approved April 3rd, 1865, and will remain open the usual time given for reception of other Acts, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect. Prem delinquent Stock and other LIENS collected.

DAVID AIKEN, Jr.,
County Treasurer.

fe3:k77

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,
The Choicest Groceries,
The Purest Spices,
And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to
FRANCE'S TEA MART,
15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.
ja18

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Esta e Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Store, No. 84 Fourth street.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office, 84 FOURTH STREET. o23

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
ALLEGHENY CITY, February 19, 1868.

THE REPORT OF